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FURTHER SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM GDR 12 MAY

LD111930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Here is a TASS report: The Soviet Union is continuing to implement the unilateral reduction of its troops in central Europe which was announced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 6 October 1979.

In the interests of achieving military detente on the European Continent, the next [ocherednaya] group of Soviet troops--tank units and detachments with their tanks--will be withdrawn home from the German Democratic Republic on 12 May. The above-mentioned military formations will be deployed in the European regions of the Soviet Union.

Shragin Observations

LD121716 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] As of 12th May another group of Soviet tank units will be withdrawn from the German Democratic Republic to the European part of the Soviet Union. Our observer, Viktor Shragin, comments:

This unilateral reduction of Soviet troops from central Europe is yet another convincing confirmation of the consistent character of the Soviet Union's policy of peace. Let's recall that back on 6th October 1979 Leonid Brezhnev, speaking in Berlin, announced this country's readiness to withdraw within a year up to 20,000 Soviet troops, 1,000 tanks and also a certain amount of other military hardware stationed in the GDR. That was a fresh manifestation of this country's good will. The Soviet Union showed other lands an example of how to solve the problem of easing military tensions on the European Continent.

Since that decision was announced the international situation has become sharply aggravated (?where) clouds of military danger appeared on the horizon, and in this connection certain Western journalists, who are used to the inconsistency and unpredictability of Washington's foreign policy line, began to ask whether the Soviet Union would in the current conditions continue the unilateral reduction of its troops.

The Soviet Union has yet again proved that this country's words are always matched by deeds. Several Soviet military contingents have already been withdrawn from the territory of GDR and, of course, the decision announced in Berlin will be fulfilled 100 percent.

This country is guided by the consideration that now, perhaps more than ever before, there is a need to strengthen political easing of tensions with a lessening of military tension, for the United States replied to the Soviet peace initiatives by attempting to return to the line of achieving military superiority. Suffice it to recall the NATO decision to deploy in Western Europe about 600 qualitatively new U.S. nuclear missiles. This is the most dangerous action in recent times, an action that has brought a serious threat to peace in Europe and not only Europe.

But Washington doesn't intend to limit itself to these actions. Now Brussels will be the site of the traditional Atlantic week and during this week plans will be discussed for increasing the military potential of the NATO countries and boosting the readiness of their armed forces.

At the same time Washington intends to use its Atlantic allies even more extensively for its global strategy. The Carter administration, guided by the principle of a so-called division of labor, is drawing them into its military adventures in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. Contrary to this aggressive line of the United States and NATO, the Soviet Union proposes that all countries work to make the eighties a decade in which the easing of international tensions will be preserved as the dominating trend in international relations and we here are doing our utmost to achieve a real breakthrough in lessening military tensions. This country contends that a lasting peace in Europe is one of the preconditions for preventing a new world war. Leonid Brezhnev emphasized a short while ago that this country is, as in the past, keeping the door wide open for any constructive talks on the problems of limiting the arms race, in Europe included.

PROCEEDINGS AT UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE REPORTED

LD130819 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] New York, May 13, TASS--The second session of the Disarmament Committee that has opened at the United Nations headquarters started drafting a resolution on the proclamation of the eighties the second disarmament decade. The Soviet Union had advanced a concrete and realistic programme of measures embracing practically all aspects of the problem of removing military danger. The letter addressed by the USSR foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, to the United Nations secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, points out that the main task of the new decade is to preserve, consolidate and develop everything positive that was achieve in the sphere of arms race control in the seventies of our century and to press for making concrete steps in that field.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON DISARMAMENT HELD IN NORWAY

LD080836 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Sannefjord (Norway), May 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Petrov reports:

The continued arms race imperils the future of the whole of mankind, prevents elimination of economic inequality between developed and developing states, solution of a number of very acute socio-economic and political problems of the present. This was said at an international seminar on disarmament and development that ended here on Wednesday. During two days representatives of 18 countries, jointly with a group of U.N. experts, discussed a possibility of curbing the arms race, of switching part of military appropriations for peaceful purposes and the needs of developing countries.

The participants in the seminar, specifically representatives of India, Nigeria, Bangladesh pointed to the widening gap between developed and developing countries. They emphasized that the steady growth of non-productive military expenditures in the world is one of the main obstacles on the way to establishment of a new economic order and equitable economic relations. The spread of the arms race to developing countries presents a grave danger, it was stressed at the seminar. Representatives of Poland and Romania noted that termination of the arms race, solution of problems of developing countries are impossible without the easing of international tension. The preservation of detente is the main prerequisite for the limitation of the arms race, solution of many other pressing problems of the present, including establishment of more equitable economic relations between states.

In the course of the discussion of possible initiatives for the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament it was emphasized that the priority in this field should be given to nuclear disarmament. It was also noted that a conference on questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe and the coming meeting in Madrid of the states, parties to the all-European conference, are of great significance for preparations for the session.

GRIBKOV: PACT 'FORCED' TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF NATO BUILDUP

LD121338 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpts] On the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty, which falls on 14 May, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Army General Anatoliy Gribkov has granted an interview to Radio Moscow. Here it is: [Begin recording in Russian with superimposed Portuguese translation]

[Gribkov] For the last 25 years the alliance of the peoples of the socialist countries has been a reliable instrument for the deterrence of aggressive designs and has done its utmost to save mankind from the malestrom of a disastrous war. This is particularly relevant since the United States, the main power in the North Atlantic alliance, has since World War II resorted to its armed forces 215 times, interfering, in pursuit of its own political goals, in the internal affairs of other countries. On 10 different occasions the USA has threatened to use nuclear weapons.

[Question] What is the significance of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty?

[Answer] You can hardly overestimate the significance of the contribution of the signatories to the Warsaw Treaty during the last 25 years. Numerous crisis situations have been defused instead of being allowed to degenerate into war. On many occasions the world has been saved from a possible catastrophe thanks to the efforts of the community of socialist countries and of their armies.

The Warsaw Pact countries have submitted a great many peace initiatives. In particular they have proposed the dissolution of military alliances in Europe and their replacement by a system of collective security, the reduction of military budgets, the removal of military bases on foreign territory, a ban on the development of new conventional armaments of great destructive power, the strengthening of guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states, a ban on the production of nuclear weapons and a reduction in the nuclear stockpile until its complete liquidation.

The coming into force of the strategic offensive armaments limitation treaty, SALT II, whose ratification, as is known, has been postponed indefinitely by U.S. President James Carter, would be an important step toward strengthening peace.

The new initiatives proposed in the letter sent by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the tasks for the second decade of disarmament also present a realistic view and cover virtually every aspect of the problems of stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament.

[Question] NATO has recently stepped up its war preparations. What is the Warsaw Pact's reaction to this?

[Answer] The concern shown by all the world peoples is fully justified. It must be said quite openly that there has not been in the last few years such an overall show of force as that currently being undertaken by the aggressive imperialist circles, the United States in particular.

On the pretext of an imaginary Soviet threat the United States and its NATO partners are doing their utmost to shift the present correlation of forces in their favor and to attain military supremacy over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

NATO is increasing its armed forces every year. It now has 5 million men. In West Europe alone are deployed 8,000 units equipped with nuclear warheads, some 3,000 nuclear warhead carriers and a great amount of other war equipment.

And yet the NATO leaders are still dissatisfied. They have secured agreement for the deployment in Britain, the FRG and Italy of some 600 new medium-range U.S. missiles.

It is obvious that the countries of the socialist community cannot but take such warlike preparations into account. They find themselves forced to taking corresponding steps to safeguard the interests of their security. [end recording]

GENERAL BATOV INTERVIEWED ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

LD100900 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 10 May 80

["Dependable Guarantee of Peace"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 10, TASS--"The Warsaw Treaty of socialist countries is a genuinely defensive organisation both in the past and at present. This is the main feature distinguishing it from NATO--a military and political bloc of imperialist states", said General of the Army Pavel Batov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans. He gave an interview to TASS in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty which will be observed on May 14.

"It is well known", Pavel Batov said, "that after the victory over fascist Germany the Soviet Union firmly adhered to the policy agreed with the allies and aimed at the eradication of German militarism and Nazism. Such an approach raised hopes that Europe would never again turn into a seat of tensions and conflicts. However, reactionary circles in the West renounced cooperation started during the joint struggle against fascism and turned to the policy of knocking together aggressive blocs. That is how the North Atlantic alliance came into being".

"The formation of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation was a forced measure, a reply to the growing direct military threat coming from imperialist states," Pavel Batov stressed.

"The countries of the socialist community united by the military political allience have made and continue to make efforts in order to prevent mankind from being plunged into a whirlwind of war," said Pavel Batov who headed the staff of the Joint Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces in the sixties. "Fraternal countries consistently come out for lessening the level of military confrontation, for the reduction of armed forces and armaments both in Europe and beyond its borders, and advance numerous concrete proposals for these ends. The socialist countries have unanimously supported the SALT II treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States."

"Constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries have met with wide-spread approval of the peoples of the world, as they reflect their basic and vital interests."

"At the same time", General Batov said, "the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and its allies meets with fierce opposition of the reaction."

"Aggressive imperialist quarters are trying to frustrate detente and to change the correlation of forces in their favour. Contrary to wide-spread protests by the world public the NATO bloc passed in December 1979 a decision on the production and deployment of new types of U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. The implementation of these plans would seriously damage the interests of European security".

"Taking into account a complicated and often contradictory nature of the international situation and the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, the Soviet war veterans call on the present generation of soldiers in the Warsaw Treaty countries to remain vigilant and to strengthen the defence might of their countries," General Batov said.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PARIS COMMUNIST FORUM

LD091636 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 9, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee has discussed the report of the CPSU delegation to the Paris meeting of communist and workers' parties of Europe for peace and disarmament and approved it.

The CPSU Central Committee considers that the Paris meeting gives a strong political impetus to the struggle against the danger of war.

The CPSU Central Committee supports the initiatives formulated in the "call to the peoples of Europe for peace and disarmament" adopted by the meeting. On their basis as well as considering all other suggestions following the same line, the CPSU is ready to cooperate with all the communist and workers' parties of Europe, with all other political parties and public organizations to achieve these vital goals.

The CPSU Central Committee attached great importance to the fact that the participants of the meeting expressed the unanimous will of their parties to achieve a turn in the development of the international situation in order to defend peace, to further and intensify the relaxation of tension, to augment political detente with detente in the military field. Under present-day conditions it is especially important that all the delegations have stressed the necessity to give a rebuff to the aggressive policy of imperialism, first of all American imperialism, which is responsible for the continuation and growth of the arms race enhancing the danger of war. Named as the central task in this struggle is the prevention of a new stage of the arms race in the continent which originates primarily from the NATO Council decision of December 1979 on the production and deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range missiles.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed the corresponding party and state organizations to take the necessary steps to promote the implementation of the initiatives and conclusions formulated at the Paris meeting of communist and workers' parties of Europe for peace and disarmament.

'ANTI-SOVIET AGENTS' SEEK TO DISRUPT OLYMPICS

LD122038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1410 GMT 12 May 80

[Commentary by Leonid Kolosov, writer on international affairs]

[Text] I have in my hands a curious document. Rather, it is not a document but a set of instructions. At first glance, its title looks extremely alluring: "For Those Traveling to the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games." But don't trust first impressions. The instructions were completely compiled by enemies of the Soviet people who founded the so-called "People's Labor Alliance" [Narodno-Trudovoy Soyuz; NTS], a malicious anti-Soviet organization which still exists abroad. One hardly has to say much about the history of the alliance: It is generally known. During World War II, White Guard rabble thrown out of our homeland by the October Revolution went over to serve the Hitlerites, went on the rampage in temporarily occupied Soviet land and killed their compatriots. Since the routing of fascist Germany they have been at the beck and call and completely in the pay of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

One may wonder why this is so. The U.S. administration is boycotting the Olympic games while their faithful servants in the field of rabid anti-Sovietism seem to be coming out in favor of the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow. And how is one to understand the article by the war criminal Romanov, chairman of the so-called Executive Bureau of the NTS, published in that dyed-in-the-wool anti-Soviet magazine POSEV, in which he writes: "The boycott campaign was a wasted effort since its aim was unrealistic." That is even more clear now when we see that even the U.S. President, with the support of Congress, is struggling with difficulty toward that aim. Even the allied governments, for example the French and West German governments, are not supporting him very warmly.

What has happened? Why did the NTS stray dog, which is paid in dollars by Uncle Sam and the CIA, suddenly begin yapping at the President himself? Is this a paradox? No, not at all. Recently, one of the leaders of the NTS said: "The 1980 Olympic games in Moscow are for us"--that is for the NTS men, naturally--"a unique opportunity to carry out anti-Soviet activity on the territory of the Soviet Union."

And quite right, for the U.S. gentlemen don't pay out money for nothing. They want things done. But how can you engage in subversive activity sitting behind closed doors in the anti-Soviet centers in Munich or Frankfurt-am-Main when there are no secret agents who could be sent under a convenient pretext into our country?

The summer games in Moscow, though, are another matter. Among the multitude of tourists it will be possible, of course, to find simpletons who will agree, for a certain reward, to accept subversive booklets or brochures. Into the total mass of decent people several scoundrels can be sent with the task of trying to find people of their own ilk in our capital. And that is why the minions of the anti-Soviet U.S. hawks are complaining about Carter.

Now, about the instructions themselves. To say that they were printed for a broad circle of people would hardly be correct. Rather, they are intended for those whom the NTS men can consider to be their friends, that is, secret agents capable of assuming the functions of NTS emissaries. The instructions begin with warm words of address: "Dear friends!" They end with the cordial sentiment: "We wish you an interesting and fruitful trip to the Olympic games." And in the middle is a whole heap of useful advice. "Powerful radio stations, diplomatic maneuvers and economic concessions," the NTS men begin their homily, "are all the instruments of high politics in the hands of states which are inaccessible to the ordinary person. But to bring the free printed word to Russia can be done only by people of goodwill." Let us look at what specifically the experts from the NTS are proposing that "people of goodwill", so to speak, should do.

First, as far as the free printed word is concerned, this is what the instructions say: "In principle any free printed word is useful. However, to achieve the optimum effect, we are asking you to take in material in Russian from the list given below." But, as you must realise yourselves, this list contains the most infamous and foul anti-Soviet lampoons. The NTS men offer this "literature," so to speak, naturally free of charge. However, don't think that they are such altruists. The booklets, brochures and magazines are paid for from the funds of the U.S. secret services. All people have to do is take them and carry them in. However, the number of naive people, is becoming less and less. The overwhelming majority of tourists know that bringing anti-Soviet literature into our country is forbidden. Naturally, the NTS experts know this too. They therefore offer a detailed list of advice about how to deceive the vigilant eye of the Soviet customs officials, how to hide the literature in the underclothes of the suitcase, and how to stuff it into the pockets of the top clothes and other secret places.

However, being uncertain about the reliability of the hiding places they recommend, the NTS men also envisage emergencies. They present this issue in the instruction in this: "What should you do if the literature you are carrying is found on you?" This, of course, is a reference to anti-Soviet literature. Realizing that such a candid formulation of the problem may frighten the potential agents of the NTS, the authors of the instruction hasten to reassure them. It turns out that nothing terrible will happen. In the event of such literature being discovered, they advise that one must shout as loudly as possible that the conveyance of subversive anti-Soviet literature has been provided for in the UN declaration and the Helsinki agreements. How simple it all is! It seems that it is enough to shout these magic words for the Soviet customs men to raise, or more likely drop, their arms at once and open a clear passage for the anti-Soviet agents to make their way to the capital of the Olympic games. And later, as Mr Romanov and his assistants cheerfully argue, everything will be plain sailing.

To whom is the literature brought into the Soviet Union to be handed? It is recommended that the anti-Soviet literature should be pushed through the letterboxes of Soviet citizens while one is visiting Moscow, or else pass it on to newly made acquaintances. Not all the acquaintances of course. The second part of the instruction deals in detail with the methods of selecting new acquaintances.

Where should one make acquaintances among Soviet citizens? This is the question posed in the instruction and followed by an amazingly wise answer: It is possible to make acquaintances almost everywhere, *i.e.* near churches before and after worship services, in places of rest and entertainment and at market places when one notices evidence of interest. The latter advice, as you can see, is somewhat vague and therefore the experts hasten to make it quite clear: "If you are interested in stamp collecting, music, gameshooting or in any other hobby of this kind you can make acquaintance of people with similar interest in one of the numerous societies or associations." For instance: Here follows a list of societies and associations with their addresses: The Association of Architects, the Association of Composers, the Moscow Gameshooting Society and even the Society of Anglers. And at the end, to crown it all, before tendering their wishes for an interesting and fruitful trip to the Olympic games, the authors of the instruction offer an absolutely professional recommendation: "In order to see real Moscow you will have to break away from your group and follow your own unofficial program."

That's it. We showed the NTS instruction to our customs men. Well, they had a good laugh and said that although the instruction had been drawn up in a not very competent manner, nevertheless they would take note of some of the recommendations particularly those concerning the various ways of bringing through the anti-Soviet literature. Generally speaking, as the saying goes, there is no ill wind that doesn't blow some good. Mr Romanov and his assistants, without wishing to do so, have made a certain contribution to bring disturbance to the preparation and conduct of the Olympic games in Moscow.

The petty perpetrators of dirty tricks are hoping to use the games in Moscow for their base activities in order to gain credit with their masters who are paying for their services. Both the former and the latter are not at all disconcerted by the fact that activities of this kind are contrary to the spirit and principles of the Olympic Charter. Article 58 of this Charter openly says that any form of demonstration or propaganda of political, religious or racial character is prohibited on Olympic territory. Men in high places wish to wreck the Olympic games because they regard this action as almost the most important one in their ideological campaign against the Soviet Union. But is this not rather a petty action? Here is how the U.S. writer Ronald Hill in the newspaper NEWSDAY describes it: "U.S. diplomacy in the past used to be cynical, obsessed or ill-considered. But within our memory there has never been a period in which it had been deprived of a definite direction. Nobody knows what Carter's government may do tomorrow. Nobody trusts it, nobody respects it, nobody believes in it and nobody thinks that it knows itself what it is doing. The boycott of the Olympic games has failed to gain support even among the immediate allies of our country and consequently and inevitably it will be ineffective. It amounts to a grandiose gesture fit for internal consumption only. It will have no impact at all on the policy of the USSR."

Indeed.

USSR ABIDES BY IOC RULES, OLYMPICS WILL GO AHEAD

LD091317 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 May 80 p 11

[Jean Georges "exclusive" Moscow interview with Soviet International Olympic Deputy Chairman Vitaliy Smirnov: "We Abide by the Olympic Rules. The Olympic Games Will Certainly Take Place in Moscow"]

[Text] Jean Georges, our permanent special correspondent in Moscow, asked International Olympic Committee [IOC] Deputy Chairman Vitaliy Smirnov about his views on the proposals put forward by the 18 Olympic national committees which met in Rome last Saturday.

Vitaliy Smirnov: I must say that the Soviet position is that we abide by IOC rules. In fact, conditions put forward by the European national Olympic committees which are consistent with IOC rules have not aroused any opposition. But those which are inconsistent with these rules should be looked at by the IOC.

At the end of the Lausanne session, the IOC explained the matter very clearly. The question of flags and anthems which will be used by the national Olympic committees during official ceremonies falls into the province of these committees--either national anthems and flags or the IOC flag are to be used. During the same Lausanne session, the chairman stated that it is very possible that the present procedure could be changed with a view to future Olympic games. However, this would apply to the 1984 Olympic games, not to the games in Moscow.

If any procedural changes were made aimed at the 1980 Olympic games, this would be done in order to help national Olympic committees which have been subjected to political pressure by their governments. Therefore, the IOC will consider these proposals. At present, no one has the right to either cancel or change anything. There is a charter. It states that if an existing rule is to be changed it is first necessary to determine how it is to be changed. Let me repeat this: We believe that we must abide by IOC rules. At the same time, we wish to express our great sympathy with respect to the difficulties encountered by the national Olympic committees as a result of pressures to which they have been subjected. This is our position.

[Question] In the proposals put forward by the national Olympic committees, what is contrary to rules?

Vitaliy Smirnov: It is necessary to study this matter more closely. I believe that this question concerns the IOC, not me.

[Question] Would it be possible to hold an extraordinary IOC meeting?

Vitaliy Smirnov: I do not know. So far, it has been decided to convene an executive committee meeting in June. In practice, it is very difficult to arrange an extraordinary meeting.

[Question] Do these proposals help the Olympic movement? Do they open up any prospect?

Vitaliy Smirnov: You see, we have found ourselves in unusual circumstances. They are a result of unprecedented pressure and blackmail on the part of the U.S. administration which has resorted to all sorts of methods, threats and promises and all kinds of proposals to insure the failure of the Moscow Olympic games, without giving thought to the fact that all this will cause great, very great, harm to the international Olympic movement. This action has been taken for personal gain. Unfortunately, the governments of a certain number of countries have yielded to these pressures and have, in turn, exerted similar pressure on their national Olympic committees. This is why such meetings have been convened in unusual conditions. For our part--let me repeat this again--we take the view that there are rules and that some clearly determined undertakings have been given by all concerned. We have promised to abide by IOC rules. It is up to the IOC to consider the requests and proposals put forward by national Olympic committees.

[Question] Has there been no precedent at Lake Placid to the effect that some changes with respect to the rules have been adopted?

Vitaliy Smirnov: No. At Lake Placid, it was merely explained that national Olympic committees have the right to choose by themselves the flag under which they will participate and the anthem which will be played. I will give you an example: The IOC has decided to agree to PRC participation. However, it suggested that Taiwan be also allowed to compete provided its flag and anthem were changed. The flag and the anthem were those of that puppet government. It was a special situation. In view of the conditions imposed, the IOC issued an explanation. Taiwan complained to the tribunal against the IOC because from its viewpoint the IOC had no right to force Taiwan's National Olympic Committee to compete under another flag. At Lake Placid the IOC clarified this question but did not change the procedure. This is the situation at the present. Some national committees say: "We would like to go to the Olympic games but our government will not let us. It threatens us not to let us use the national flag." And the national Olympic committees add: "In that case, we will not compete under the national flag but under our own flag." This is consistent with IOC explanations and this is the stance which the IOC has adopted.

[Question] Vitaliy Smirnov, is there anything else you wish to explain?

Vitaliy Smirnov: I am sorry that I cannot tell you anything more now. We still have a few days ahead of us. We will see what decisions are made. I can only assure you that the Olympic games will take place from 19 July through 3 August despite everything. Of this I am certain.

POPOV INTERVIEWED ON OLYMPICS, PARTICIPATION QUESTION

DW121327 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 12 May 80 pp 206-208

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Vladimir Popov, deputy chief of the USSR Olympic Organizing Committee, date and place not given]

[Text] DER SPIEGEL: Mr Popov, 10 weeks before the opening of the Moscow Olympic games it is still uncertain what form the 1980 games will take--whether it will be a limited number of participants as some sort of extended spartakiade, whether there will be any national flags or anthems, or whether it will even be postponed, as has been suggested.

Popov: First of all about the last point: Nobody thinks of postponing the games. They will open on 19 July as planned. We fully agree with the IOC on that. It was recently confirmed in Lausanne by the international sports federations. In short, the games will be implemented at the planned time and with a full program. As regards the number of participations, let us first wait for the registration deadline. We will know exactly on 24 May. As regards your question about flags and anthems, do you havein mind the recommendation of the 18 European national Olympic committees is Rome?

DER SPIEGEL: Yes, among other things.

Popov: This question falls solely within the competence of the IOC. It does not have a universal character and it can pertain only to exceptions. If the IOC considers it possible and useful to meet the national committees with regard to this problem, we as the Organizing Committee have nothing against it. But as is known, the IOC has not yet discussed this problem.

DER SPIEGEL: So the Soviet Union would accept having some teams appear under the Olympic emblems?

Popov: I have said that already, but I am not speaking about the Soviet Union but about the Soviet Organizing Committee. I heard this morning on the Voice of America that in President Brezhnev's meeting with IOC President Lord Killanin he supposedly agreed to holding the games without flags and anthems. I can only say that this issue has not even been touched on, that is a matter for the IOC.

DER SPIEGEL: Since the visit of Killanin to Moscow has been mentioned--what results have been achieved by his visit?

Popov: (laughs) You will not hear as much from me as you hope to. But I can tell you frankly that both sides are fully content with the talks. The state of preparations for the games has been thoroughly discussed, and naturally the actual problems have also been discussed. We consider as very positive the mere fact that the IOC president has met our head of state.

DER SPIEGEL: It is a fact that the Americans, one of the strongest nations in the world and who have not missed the Olympics once so far, will not take part this time. Does not this fact alone deprive the Moscow games of their attractiveness?

Popov: No. Naturally competition will not be so thrilling in some events where the Americans are particularly strong, however, regardless of how highly we assess the American athletes, the strongest and the second strongest teams of the Montreal games will appear in Moscow.

DER SPIEGEL: The Soviet Union and the GDR.

Popov: Naturally, they will be there. If you take the 10 strongest teams of Montreal, it is already a fact that most of these countries will appear in Moscow. Eventually we must reckon with surprises to come from countries where sports so far have not been developed very much. So there cannot be any talk of a lack of attractiveness.

DER SPIEGEL: The FRG National Olympic Committee will vote this week on participation in Moscow. Do you still expect athletes from the FRG following the boycott recommendation of the Bonn government?

Popov: We count on a serious attitude from our colleagues from the Federal German National Olympic Committee. But let us first wait for the decision: A positive decision by the FRG National Olympic Committee would be very good for the development of world sports and for the relations between both our countries...

DER SPIEGEL: ...As much as a negative decision would be correspondingly harmful?

Popov: Well, what do you think of it yourself? Do you think that something like that could simply be ignored?

DER SPIEGEL: Mr Popov, the Soviet Union was also involved in purely political boycott movements against the Olympic games, such as in 1968 prior to the Mexico games, against South Africa. You are applying different standards.

Popov: Well, I fail to see any analogy at all. It is qualitatively completely different. In the 30 years of their participation in the Olympic movement the Soviet Union and its athletic organizations have never called for an Olympic boycott.

As regards our approach to South Africa: We have been and we are of the opinion that a country pursuing racism and apartheid as an official policy, cannot take part in the international sports movement as well as in other international contacts.

This is not only the position of the Soviet Union. It has been confirmed by the decisions of international organizations, such as the United Nations, UNESCO and the IOC. The IOC has excluded South Africa from its ranks because of its racism and apartheid.

DER SPIEGEL: And yet it was a boycott for political reasons which had nothing to do with athletics.

Popov: But it was the unanimous attitude of the whole world public. If you could charge me now by saying that we did not go to Lake Placid once Mr Carter announced his boycott, it would have been a boycott on our part. But we took part in the winter games--at a time when Carter was just doing everything to organize a boycott of the Moscow games. We have fully lived up to our commitments vis-a-vis the international Olympic movement. In this connection nobody can say that our athletes, through their participation in the Lake Placid games, wanted to approve Mr Carter's policy.

DER SPIEGEL: Will the Soviet Union accept a possible widespread boycott of the Moscow games, or will it then together with its friends boycott the 1984 games in Los Angeles or demand their removal?

Popov: We will follow the decisions of the IOC as in Lake Placid. I do not want to make any prediction now. The IOC has not yet made a statement. But he who thinks realistically will certainly realize that the success of the games in 1980 and in 1984 will be linked very closely.

DER SPIEGEL: Would rump games in Moscow practically be the end of the Olympic movement and of the games in their current form?

Popov: First of all I would like to correct you. You speak of rump games. Let us wait for 19 July. I see the chances for the Olympic movement rather optimistically. It can emerge strengthend from this test if it stands it. Some morning the fog will clear away from the psychopathic eagerness with which the boycott movement has been pursued. Then the people will see clearly again.

In saying this I do not count very much on a sobering of the initiators of the boycott. But those who have yielded to the pressure will certainly wake up again and see the world as it is. And particularly since you are a German magazine, I would like to add something as my personal opinion.

DER SPIEGEL: Please go ahead.

Popov: Think of our people and of their mutual understanding. Last week was the 35th anniversary of the end of the suffering that was brought by World War II for both our peoples. Since then, and particularly since the beginning of the seventies, we have built up new relations stone by stone, we have established mutual confidence between the people and we have developed cooperation in various fields.

All that has begun to bear fruit already. But we must also try to preserve what has been achieved. We must not permit this regained confidence and cooperation to be setback again for decades.

I do not speak here of official relations, but if I may say so, of the moral-psychological climate between our peoples. We, the Germans and the Russians, must keep that in mind, we also have a moral commitment there. I am telling you this because I, as well as many of my compatriots, am very much concerned by it.

SOVIET ENVOY TELLS UN OF AID PROGRAM FOR KAMPUCHEA

LD130847 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] New York, May 13, TASS--The Soviet Union renders great assistance to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the rehabilitation of the national economy which has been almost fully destroyed in the four-year period of rule by the antipopular pro-Chinese Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. This description of the Soviet programme of aid to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in 1980 is contained in a letter from Oleg Troyanovskiy, the permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, to the United Nations secretary general. It was circulated at the headquarters of the international community as an official document of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

The letter points out that about 134 million dollars worth of free aid has been envisaged to the Kampuchean people this year. In 1980, the People's Republic of Kampuchea will receive 164,000 tons of food, 130,000 tons of oil products, eight million metres of fabrics and also motor vehicles, bicycles, paper, tyres, medicines and other goods.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON ISSUES AT UNESCO FORUM ON MASS MEDIA

LD091441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by V. Kassis and Yu. Kashlev: "A Great Responsibility"]

[Text] Paris-Moscow--An intergovernmental conference on mass information media cooperation and development ended recently at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris. It was attended by delegations from more than 120 states and dozens of international organizations.

The forum focused attention on the problem of arranging effective cooperation geared to helping developing states to set up their own mass information organs and to take their proper place in international exchange of information. The essence of this problem, which UNESCO has been occupied with for many years, is that as a result of colonialism and imperialism most of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have extremely poor mass information networks and are vastly dependent on the wire agencies and radio and television corporations of the leading Western powers. This dependence, on the one hand, makes many developing states targets for broad imperialist ideological expansion and, on the other hand, deprives these countries of the chance to give the world their own picture of their life and policy. As a result, instead of objective information about events in Asia, Africa and Latin America, you find misinformation concocted by Western agencies and corresponding to imperialism's interests.

The Paris conference promulgated UNESCO data demonstrating the colossal discrepancy between the levels of modern mass information media in the developing and developed states. Some 40 countries still lack wire agencies and television. The developed states have almost three times as many radio stations as Asia, Africa and Latin America where three-fourths of the world's population live. In dozens of countries there is one copy of a newspaper per 50 inhabitants and one television receiver per 100 inhabitants. Moreover, the distribution of information media in the aforementioned continents and individual countries is extremely uneven. In Latin America, for example, 40 percent of the population have no access to radio receivers, more than 70 percent never get to see a television receiver and almost 95 percent do not get the chance to read newspapers and magazines.

Equally acute is the question as to what and whose information is disseminated through these channels. The situation is such that the overwhelming majority of Asian, African and Latin American states lack their own foreign correspondents and modern lines of communication. Consequently, virtually all the information they receive and send out percolates through the ideological filter of imperialist wire agencies, above all AP, UPI, REUTER and AFP. These four "giants" alone distribute information at the rate of around 34 million words per day.

Of course, arithmetic is only part of the story. At the Paris conference many delegates, including those from Cuba, Afghanistan, Vietnam and other countries, talked persuasively about the fact that imperialism is using its information capacity in an attempt to hinder the national liberation movement, wreck the progressive processes taking place in the Asian, African and Latin American countries and interfere in their internal affairs.

How can this abnormal situation be rectified and how can the developing countries be helped to find their voice in international information? There were two conflicting approaches to this question in Paris.

The United States and some of its allies, unable to parry the critical remarks about their practising "information imperialism," were forced to verbally acknowledge the need to adopt certain measures to help the developing countries to set up their own mass information organs. However, the delegation of readiness to provide this assistance were accompanied by certain conditions: It must be given outside the UNESCO framework, that is, in isolation from the principles elaborated by the UN system of the sovereign equality of states, noninterference in their internal affairs and so forth, and, secondly, the aid process should be directed by international finance organizations and banks (in the form of a consortium or such like) which, as is known, are under the control of Western capital, primarily American.

The socialist and many other developing countries rejected this approach, correctly assessing it as a desire to fling open the doors even wider to imperialist expansion in the developing countries in the guise of technical assistance and an attempt to take this matter out of the hands of UNESCO and other organizations in the UN system wherein the developing and socialist states, acting in concert, wield great authority and are well able to defend their interests on the basis of the acknowledged principles of international law. For their part, these countries proposed that UNESCO, in collaboration with other UN system institutions, set out a broad program for the development of mass information organs in Asian, African and Latin American countries and set up for this purpose a special intergovernmental mechanism operating under UNESCO control.

After a hard struggle in the session chambers and behind the scenes the conference's main document was elaborated and adopted, comprising recommendations which will be presented at the 21st UNESCO General Conference session in the fall. The document notes the growing role of mass information media in the life of modern society and in international relations and indicates the need to democratize these relations and liquidate survivals of colonialism in the spiritual sphere. The preamble to the document says, in particular, that "international cooperation in the sphere of developing communications must be implemented on the basis of equality, justice, mutual advantage and the principles of international law" and that mass information media can contribute "to strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, to achieving the goals of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, to instilling universal respect for human rights and to the struggle against racism, apartheid and colonialism."

On this basis the conference recommended that an international program be instituted with the UNESCO framework for the development of information media. Its purpose will be to help the developing countries on the basis of funds from the organization's budget and voluntary contributions by states and institutions in the form of finance, equipment, technical experts and grants for training national journalist cadres. The implementation of the program is to be in the hands of an intergovernmental council comprising representatives of 35 states elected by the UNESCO general conference. And it was stipulated that the council members would be elected on the basis of the principle of fair geographical distribution and not on the basis (as demanded by the United States and its allies) of a particular country's "role" in the mass information sphere. [paragraph continues]

Practical implementation of these recommendations would begin once they have been approved at the forthcoming UNESCO general conference. The representatives of the United States, Japan and certain West European and other capitalist countries dared not vote against the Paris conference recommendations but they did put forward a number of reservations concerning the terms of their participation in their implementation.

The decisive role in the achievements of positive decisions at the conference was played by the coordinated actions of the delegations from the socialist countries and most of the developing countries. The Soviet delegation said that the task of liquidating "spiritual colonialism" can in no way be reduced to the "transfer of foreign technology" but that it implies the creation of developing countries' own information infrastructures and also the reorganization of the system of international information exchanges on a just and democratic basis, taking into account the legitimate interests of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and on the basis of the principles of international law. Without these conditions so-called "technical assistance" can turn into a new wave of neocolonialism.

The Soviet Union is actively helping the developing countries in stations, printing works, movie studios and enterprises for the production of communications facilities, created with the assistance of the USSR, are operating in dozens of Asian, African and Latin American countries. Soviet educational establishments are training specialists in many fields connected with mass communications and journalist cadres, and this is selfless assistance, with no political strings attached. The Paris conference heard repeated the words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the effect that "Soviet people understand and sympathize with the desire of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to create their own information organs, protect themselves against imperialist ideological expansion and put an end to 'spiritual colonialism.' It is clear that a hard struggle lies ahead on this path and the degree of success will depend on coordinated actions by the developing states and their friends and allies--the socialist community countries."

The overwhelming majority of delegates in Paris expressed the idea that despite the complication of the international situation in recent times the work done on the path of detente was enough for states with different social system to be able to hold major international conference and discuss cooperation problems at them, including problems in such important spheres as developing information and communications media. The meeting at the UNESCO headquarters was further evidence of the irrepressible desire of the majority of states for peace, cooperation and mutual understanding.

RESOLUTION OF WPC SESSION IN BUDAPEST CITED

LD101911 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 10, TASS--A session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council ended here today.

The final plenary meeting that was attended by nearly 300 representatives of the public from 75 countries and of 12 international organisations adopted the address entitled: "Beware: Military Danger!"

Defiance was made to peoples of the world: Detente is being subjected to trials, the arms race is being stepped up ever more and this opens the road to war. This defiance must be rebuffed: The dialogue must be resumed. It is necessary to restore mutual trust, to take decisive actions.

It is precisely at the time of the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and of the ending of the Second World War in Europe that the World Peace Council is urging all who took an oath on the smouldering ruins to do everything to prevent new war, all who declare against the insanity of the arms race, all who are concerned over the revival of power politics in international relations, young people who are upholding their right to peaceful future, the peoples and governments of the world:

Beware: Military Danger!

But war is not inevitable. The unrestrained arms build-up can still be arrested now and, first of all, it is yet possible to prevent the deployment of new nuclear arsenals in the heartland of Europe. Until it is not too late, it is necessary to cut short the policy of threats and violence, of embargoes and boycotts, of blockades and armed provocations. It is a duty of everyone of us to protect detente, to give a new impetus to the talks on disarmament, to achieve an equitable restructuring of the international economic relations. No differences in the ideological, political and religious convictions should be an obstacle to an open dialogue and joint actions of those who are concerned over a sharp aggravation of the international situation. We shall overcome the things that disunite us and we shall emphasize the things that unite us. Together we shall ward off the threat of new world war.

The resolution on the question of security and cooperation in Europe adopted by the participants in the session says: The lessons of the past are clear: It should not be allowed any more that devastative wars change the look of our planet. It has been possible to avert the threat of new world war through a long and difficult struggle in which the peace movement has played an important role. The signing of the Final Act of the European conference in 1975 was a milestone on the road to cooperation and security in Europe. But already at the moment of its signing certain forces set themselves the aim of reviving the spirit of the cold war. There is a serious danger for detente in Europe. The main causes of this danger are the United States' refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty and NATO's latest decisions.

Broad unity of action of the peace forces is needed in this situation to avert the threat of war.

The aim of the peace champions is complete implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, the convocation of the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe without advancing preliminary conditions, the holding of the meeting in a constructive spirit, on the basis of the discussion on the implementation of the Helsinki recommendations, the holding after the Madrid forum of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and achieving progress at the Vienna talks, exerting pressure to ensure that cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles should not be deployed in Europe, the immediate ratification of the SALT II treaty, the conclusion of the agreement on non-use by the participants in the European conference of nuclear and conventional armaments against each other, support for the research and actions aimed at switching the war production to peaceful gear, the preservation and development of contacts that formed in Europe, as well as of economic, cultural, scientific and sporting cooperation.

The resolution stresses that all this will promote mobilising the efforts of the European and world public and ensuring the success of the world parliament of peoples for peace to be held in Sofia.

The session also adopted the resolution of solidarity with the Iranian people that was subjected to an armed raid by the United States, the resolutions of solidarity with the peoples of the Caribbean and the people of Lebanon, the resolution welcoming the formation of the independent Republic of Zimbabwe. The Presidium of the World Peace Council sent a message to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, expressing support for the just demands of the Palestinian patriots.

The participants in the session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council were received by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar. A cordial and friendly conversation took place during the meeting.

The Budapest forum of representatives of the peaceloving public of the world has become new convincing manifestation of the will of peoples for peace and their resolve to prevent new war conflagration.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON SECURITY

ID061332 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 6 May 80

["The Common Cause of the Peoples"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS--"The Soviet public sees its most important task in the all-round support of the policy of our state aimed at preserving and strengthening detente and expanding peaceful cooperation among the European peoples. The Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation has become a real charter of such cooperation", a TASS correspondent was told by Academician Yevgeny Fedorov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee. He gave an interview in connection with the week of action for European security held at the initiative of the World Peace Council from May 5 till May 11.

"These days", Yevgeniy Fedorov said, "the peoples are marking a memorable date--the 35th anniversary of the end of the Second World War. The world public opinion remembers that it is the Soviet Union which made a decisive contribution to the routing of the most aggressive imperialist force--Hitlerite fascism. The Soviet people have not only defended freedom and independence of their socialist motherland, but also brought liberation to other peoples saving mankind from the threat of fascist rule".

"At the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties" Yevgeniy Fedorov went on to say, "the situation in the world deteriorated as a result of aggressive actions by the ruling circles of the United States and certain other NATO countries aimed at the intensification of the arms race and obviously at attaining military superiority over the socialist countries, especially in Europe. The peace-loving public is aware of the fact that the buildup of U.S. military might in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and Washington's policy of military blackmail and open armed provocations against Iran, Afghanistan and other developing countries pose a serious threat to peace and freedom of the peoples".

"In such a situation", Academician Fedorov pointed out, "the activisation of the struggle by champions of peace against the realisation of dangerous U.S. plans to undermine the mainstays of detente, acquires special significance".

"The week of action for European security in which Soviet peace champions are taking an active part will become an important contribution to the cause of the struggle for peace", the chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee said in conclusion.

ARBATOV ASSAILS U.S. FOR RELIANCE ON MILITARY FORCE

LD121046 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] And now we would like you to stay tuned for a talk by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, a top Soviet expert on Soviet-American relations. In today's program he presents his views on the latest international developments: [Begin Arbatov recording in Russian fading to English translation]

First of all, I would like to say that the status quo in the world is quite impossible. Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States are capable of preventing new developments on the international arena. The revolutions in Iran, Afghanistan and Nicaragua, the current popular uprising in El Salvador are evidence of that. All of these events are not to the liking of the American administration. But it is just ridiculous that all its setbacks and failures in the world, the United States tries to explain by the loss of military superiority to the Soviet Union. An absolutely wrong reaction in my view, but quite typical of the American administration. Above all, it is connected with the reliance on the armed forces as the main instrument of politics. Such an approach is compelled to comprehend these failures as a consequences of inadequate military power, as well as its inadequate application in defending America's vital interests.

The U.S. ruling circles reacted similarly to the aggravation of the natural resources problem, the problem of oil supply in particular. America's growing dependence on the Middle East oil was interpreted as inadmissible vulnerability and by the same token as an excuse for demanding special rights in that region supported by all means, including military.

Reliance on a military solution of problems under the pretext of American vital interests as satisfying its oil needs is an even more dubious proposition. [sentence as heard] Let us leave aside even the moral aspect of the matter and look at it from a practical point of view. Military force may undoubtedly produce results. You may disrupt or destroy oil fields, pipelines and refineries, but would that give you oil? Not at all. There can be no military solution of the problem of ensuring oil supplies from the Middle East and the Persian Gulf states. Peace in the region, noninterference into the internal affairs of respective countries, fair and equitable relations with them--such are the necessary political prerequisites of a real solution.

Neither can the problem of raw materials in general be resolved militarily. Peace is needed to resolve this problem, too. Furthermore, what is required is the realization of the novelty of the emerging situation, of the major changes and demands in many spheres of life. For example, what part of the imported oil for the sake of which the United States is prepared to start a war that portends danger to America itself is used to satisfy the actual vital interests of the United States? In view of the diminishing world reserves, no country can continue senselessly squandering resources for the arms race and for the extravagancies of a life style, molded earlier under different circumstances.

The United States and other Western countries cannot maintain their present standard of living, let alone advance it, by means of aggressive policies and war. What is required is a different policy, a different set of measures able to mobilize the entire scientific and productive potential for creative purposes, to create wide international cooperation and the appropriate political climate. In other words, detente has no alternative.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS ARBATOV BOOK ON DANGERS OF U.S. POLICY

LD120931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Kobysh: "Security in a Nuclear Age"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev's recent message to the American scientists who wrote the statement "Danger: Nuclear War," in which he pointed out that he fully shares their "concern, as scientists, for the fate of mankind in connection with the threat of nuclear war" and stressed that a nuclear conflict between the United States and the USSR "would inevitably become a world war," once again drew the attention of people the world over to this paramount problem of our day.

Realization of this obvious truth has been a process in the West in general and the United States in particular. Certain forces in the United States find it impossible to reconcile themselves to the fact that nuclear weapons today threaten everyone to an equal extent or to the loss of their former advantage in this sphere of arms and the military parity that has been established in the world. Hence Washington's zigzag, contradictory and, at times, inept--as in the case of the White House's playing around with the SALT II treaty ratification problem--course.

A.G. Arbatov's book "Security in a Nuclear Age and Washington's Policy" analyzes America's global strategy in the sixties and seventies, delves into Washington's strategic concepts and takes the lid off the mechanism that drives the United States' expansionist course. Using a vast amount of painstakingly systematized material the author shows how Washington's military strategy took shape under pressure from the military-industrial complex and how it was adapted to American foreign policy's imperialist goals, based in the prerequisite of military and, above all, nuclear superiority, and was used to impose on other countries a policy that suited the U.S. ruling circles. All this explains today's brazen course pursued by the Washington administration which is deliberately fueling war hysteria and whipping up the arms race by its practical actions--from forcing medium-range nuclear missiles on the West European countries to massing armed forces of monstrous proportions in the Persian Gulf area and declaring entire subcontinents "zones of vitally important U.S. interests."

A.G. Arbatov's very timely book gives the reader a picture not only of the essence of the processes currently taking place in U.S. policy but also of the futility and historical hopelessness of Washington's latest zigzag. "The steps taken by Washington at the beginning of 1980," the author writes, "are tantamount to a serious blunder. They may rebound on the long-term interests of, above all, the United States itself. For these interests require stability in Soviet-American relations, a return to a businesslike and equitable dialogue between the USSR and the United States, the resumption of efforts to solve the cardinal tasks of relaxation of tension and the curbing of the arms race, including the entry into force of the SALT II treaty."

The Political Literature Publishing House has published a profound, serious and, at the same time, well written book of more than topical content.

GRIBACHEV VIEWS DOMESTIC IMPACT OF ABORTIVE IRAN MISSION

LD121035 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 18, 1 May 80 pp 8-9

[V. Gribachev article: "U.S.-Iran: By the Wreckage of the Adventure"]

[Text] "Dear Mr President:" A women from one of the Midwest states wrote in a letter to the chief of the White House. "My husband fought in World War II. Our country took part in it. But this time something is happening that I don't understand. Why?"

The President quoted this letter in his speech. His answer consisted of a few phrases: "Three times in my lifetime--in the two world wars and in the war in Korea--Americans have gone to distant countries to fight for freedom. We paid a terrible and cruel price in order to learn that retreat does not bring security, and weakness does not bear peace. And this lesson has taken us into Vietnam."

It was this speech, delivered 29 July 1965, that announced the extensive U.S. involvement in the "sordid war" in Vietnam. Three years later the White House chief stated that he would not seek reelection.

However, the people who sit in the White House and moreover have a thirst for reelection without fail evidently have a poor grasp of the lessons of American history.

If the current, 39th U.S. President had had to offer voters as his record his achievements in the economic sphere, he would have abandoned the struggle after the first "primaries." What happened was something else. The platform on which James Carter has made his appeal to his compatriots has been "American patriotism" or, to call a spade a spade, blatant chauvinism. The U.S. Embassy officials held hostage in Tehran are merely minor pawns in a strategic game.

In exchange for the release of the hostages the Iranian people demanded of the American Government, above all, the return of the shah along with his plundered property. Would fulfilling this condition have brought "America to its knees?" Would it wound America's "national pride and dignity"? By no means. It was a question of satisfying a people's lawful, just claims against the dictator they had overthrown. And the people would have gotten what they were seeking had not Washington taken the former monarch under its wing. And done so in a way that was provocative and insulting to Iran.

However, it is not really the shah and the depth of the sympathies the American capital feels for the deposed monarch that are the point. For Washington it was a question of losing, with the shah's regime, a most important strongpoint in its global strategy of world policeman. And right from the start Washington planned to smash the Iranian revolution at all costs. The United States used practically every method, permitted and otherwise: Freezing Iranian assets, effectively embargoing food deliveries, severing diplomatic relations and dispatching a naval armada to the country's shores. The most recent move was the military adventure whose details are now well known to everyone.

Eight specially equipped navy helicopters took off from the aircraft carrier Nimitz, which had entered the Gulf of Oman. They landed in the Dasht-e Kevir Desert, 200 miles from the Iranian capital. There they were to wait for six C-130 heavy transport aircraft. After the helicopters had been refueled a special "commando" group intended to dash to Tehran and free the embassy officials. The decision to mount this operation was personally issued by the commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces. He is President J. Carter.

Of course, it was not his fault that three helicopters broke down and a fourth burned out after colliding with a C-130. The order was given to cancel the operation. Its results: Eight dead and several wounded, not counting the unserviceable hardware abandoned in the desert. (According to official Iranian information, the number of dead "commandos" was considerably greater, and the "collision" took place following intervention by the Iranian Air Force.)

In a speech to his compatriots the President described the unsuccessful attempt to put down a landing force and free the hostages. The President preferred to call the whole thing a "humanitarian mission" and an operation to "rescue Americans."

But whatever wording the President used, his action received a simple assessment throughout the world, and from many people in the United States itself: a military adventure. Observers immediately pointed out the utter folly of the presidentially sanctioned venture, for even the best "commandos" are powerless to do anything in the prevailing situation. Iranian Government spokesmen stated that even if the cutthroats had managed to reach the embassy building, they would have found the hostages dead.

The President was guided not by concern for the hostages' lives but primarily by his own personal interests. Primarily by the interests of a presidential candidate. That is the essence of the assessments in U.S. and West European newspapers today. The "commando" operation was to provide the presidential hopeful with the charisma of a winner who could calmly ride into Washington on a White Horse. Iran is now one of the main gambles in the election race for the White House. There is the artificially evoked "rallying around the flag" and "unity around the President." A decision was taken to whip the nation into a state of euphoria. It is now hard to guess (is it even worth it?) how many points the President's standing in the American political stock exchange would have climbed had the "commandos" carried out the planned operation. On the other hand the serious failure of the policy of gambling on force is a fact that requires no long explanations. And who knows, this fiasco may also mean great losses so far as the President's election campaign is concerned.

The nation is having to descend rapidly from the heights of euphoria into deep shock. J. Carter was not even supported by the relatives of the hostages whom he intended to get out of the Tehran Embassy. "He wanted to kill them," the mother of one of the American Embassy officials declared. "We so hoped there would be no bloodshed," the wife of another said.

"Support us and there will be no bloodshed," Washington insisted in its conversations with its allies. And it even schemed: If the United States is alone in its actions against Iran, you, the allies, will anyhow be deprived of the oil that is keeping you from becoming involved; because in that case the United States will mount active military operations, a list of which has already been drawn up. The allies gave way. (And for the umpteenth time: As they did both in the dispute over deploying new American missiles on the European Continent and partially in the debate over an Olympic boycott....) In Luxembourg the Common Market announced diplomatic and economic sanctions against Iran. The main argument justifying this move was that "this will help prevent military interference." It was no help.

Having secured support, the White House did not even deem it necessary to inform the allies of the adventure that was in store. In the FRG this action "came as a complete surprise to the chancellor and the whole cabinet." [paragraph continues]

An official spokesmen for the Elysee Palace declared: The President of the French Republic and the government were not notified of the American action.

In short, the West European allies were deceived. "By its words and deeds," the Washington POST reports, "the administration had focused world attention on mid-May, hinting that it was only after that date that the prospect of any military action against Iran would increase significantly." On 12 April--the day after preparations for the operation were approved--the President held a press conference for West European journalists that was "crucial in diverting attention from any resolute operations in April."

It looks as though the "lessons of Vietnam," as the inglorious defeat of the American interventionists in Southeast Asia was dubbed in the country, have been forgotten by those who ought to have remembered them. They have discarded the "Vietnam syndrome," and the country's present leaders, who only recently proclaimed with pride that no American soldier was now fighting outside the country, have tried to return U.S. policy to the customary channel of military adventures. But if there is anything that is proved by the wild operation that they wanted to turn into the apotheosis of force, it is just one thing: The course of adventures will never bring laurels to a country, victory to its people and honors to its leader. Those who yesterday still doubted this, or preferred to remain silent so as not to gain the reputation of a "traitor," are beginning to speak. "Carter must state that he is no longer a candidate for reelection and serve out his term without impulsive actions of this kind," Congressman H. Reuss told reporters.

INCREASED U.S. ACTIVITY IN IRAN CRITICIZED

LD121156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Washington continues to play with fire in the Persian Gulf. Our New York correspondent Andrey Sturua reports:

The New York TIMES has published a report that the U.S. Defense Department has prepared to circulated special report on the failed attempt to carry out an armed provocation against the Islamic Republic of Iran during the night of 24-25 April. The paper notes that the 22-page document sets out in detail the plan and the course of the operation up till the moment it failed. And in spite of all the demands by U.S. senators, the representatives of the Pentagon have declined to answer questions about further actions of the Delta Group without the U.S. troops in Iran. The Pentagon's eloquent silence is the best possible confirmation of reports of plans for extensive U.S. military interference in Iran. With the appearance of this incomplete report, one merely becomes more convinced than ever of the truth of suppositions that there has been an attempt by the United States to carry out a coup in Iran.

In spite of the failure, President Carter, addressing a press conference at the White House on 30 April, threatened new penalties against Iran and its people. In doing so, he did not exclude a repetition, in some form or other, of the aggressive actions against Iran. That the failure has indeed taught neither the President himself, his closest aides, nor the generals from the Pentagon anything, is clear from reports by the ABC television network. It is now known that President Carter, just a week after the failure of the military adventure, instructed the Pentagon to prepare urgently a new plan for an incursion into Iran.

This plan, according to the television company, will be put into effect when diplomatic and economic sanctions against Iran don't work--in other words, when it is politically advantageous to the Washington administration, and, above all, to President Carter himself.

A not uninteresting fact in this connection is that this information is clearly secret; in view of the situation, one may suppose that it has leaked out not without Washington's knowledge. The purpose is plain: to threaten Iran once again, and put pressure on their own allies and other countries by blackmailing them with the threat of a major military conflict. Be that as it may, Washington's obvious militaristic mood is all the more dangerous if one takes into account the presence off Iran of nearly 40 U.S. warships, including 4 aircraftcarriers with 40 planes aboard capable of carrying nuclear weapons, and about 2,000 marines.

PRAVDA CITES NAMES OF LEADERS OF IRAN RESCUE MISSION

LD121109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Concerning Iranian Events"]

[Excerpt] Washington--The Pentagon has published a list of leaders of the abortive armed operation to rescue the American "diplomats" from Iran. It is headed by Air Force Lt Gen P. Gast, who led a group of American military advisers in Tehran from August 1977 up to the fall of the shah and is considered a leading Pentagon expert on Iranian affairs. He coordinated the implementation of the operation as special adviser to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Maj Gen J. Vaught, who formerly commanded NATO Armed Forces in Turkey, was directly involved in the operation. Operations at the airbase in the desert where disaster befell a military transport plane and a helicopter were led by Col J. Kyle. The "Delta" sabotage group of American commandos was commanded by Col C. Beckwith, who suffered ignominy as one of the leaders of the "Green Berets" during the Vietnam war. All these generals and colonels are giving evidence to the Senate Armed Services Committee on the failure of the act of sabotage.

In Baltimore (Maryland), where Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, arrived to make a speech, there was a protest demonstration against the U.S. administration's plans to use military force against Iran.

LUNS, CARTER MEET, CALL FOR EUROPEAN SUPPORT IN GULF

LD121513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] Washington, 7 May--NATO Secretary General J. Luns has ended his talks here with U.S. President J. Carter, defense Secretary H. Brown and other American military representatives. The White House and the Pentagon used these talks to secure the aggressive NATO bloc's support for the U.S. policy of arms race, military adventures and interference in other countries' affairs.

Luns reported at a press conference that the main emphasis in the talks was placed on building up NATO's military potential. And he assured Washington that the West European countries "will fulfill their obligations" which, as is known, envisage an annual increase in military expenditure of at least three percent and also the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles on the Continent.

Luns reported that there had been a discussion during the talks of the question of intensifying the American military presence in the Persian Gulf by sending in additional contingents of U.S. troops from Western Europe. Washington demanded that the West European allies increase the strength of their armed forces in order to "compensate" for the consequences of the redeployment of American forces.

In other words, what we have here are plans for the further buildup of armed forces and armaments by West European states which would pose an even greater threat to peace and security on the Continent and seriously undermine possibilities of reducing military confrontation in this part of the world.

According to Luns, there are also plans for a number of NATO countries to give the United States "combat support" in the Persian Gulf region. It is envisaged, in particular, that British, Italian, Dutch and, possible, FRG warships will be sent there. Luns reported that a final decision on this will be taken at the forthcoming special session of the NATO Defense Planning Committee next week. He believes that the American "initiative" will be approved.

Thus, there are dangerous NATO plans to widen this aggressive bloc's sphere of action outside Western Europe and extend the reach of its tentacles to regions thousands of kilometers from the continent.

MUSKIE'S VIEW OF SECRETARY'S DUTIES REPORTED

LD122315 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1611 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Washington, 12 May (TASS)--U.S. newspapers are publishing statements by S. Muskie about how he understands the role of the secretary of state in the formation of U.S. foreign policy.

I consider, E. Muskie declared, my prime tasks to be the following:

In the first place, the secretary of state is the chief adviser to the President on foreign policy questions and this is his most important task. He bears the main responsibility for recommending our foreign policy course and for insuring that the President's decisions are implemented.

Second, the secretary of state is the chief spokesman of the President's foreign policy. I intend actively to play this role.

Third, the secretary of state must insure that broad participation of the State Department and the diplomatic service in the process of orienting this policy and in implementing it when disucssing foreign policy with Congress and with the U.S. public. Neither the secretary of state nor the State Department can achieve success unless they have trust in one another and unless they cooperate.

And finally, I intend to make the maximum use of the state department and of our envoys in a fourth role, that of realizing our diplomacy abroad.

The secretary of state also has other duties on the level of directing the work of the State Department, directing and coordinating the activity of U.S. Government organizations abroad and regulating the flow of information from the State Department to the White House and other government departments. Each of these duties must be carried out effectively. But each of them should take up less of the secretary of state's time than his prime duties, which I spoke about above.

Such is my idea of the secretary of state's duties.

UNDERLYING REASONS FOR CARRINGTON VISIT VIEWED

LD091207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Washington, 6 May TASS--In the White House talks have taken place between U.S. President J. Carter and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who has come here on an official visit. During his stay in the U.S. capital Carrington will also meet with the President's leading foreign policy and military advisers, including E. Muskie, who has been appointed U.S. secretary of state, Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security, and Defense Secretary H. Brown.

Although the content of the talks in the White House has not been disclosed, administration spokesmen have hastened to present Carrington's arrival as "a manifestation of solidarity" on the part of the West European allies, including London, with Washington's foreign policy course.

Informed commentators, however, link the British secretary's visit with the West European countries' profound concern at the very acute crisis of the whole of U.S. foreign policy. Attention is being drawn here to the fact that the Foreign Office heads' arrival was immediately proceded by the White House's armed adventure in Iran, which entailed U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance's resignation in protest.

The local press notes in this connection that it has become clear to the West Europeans that in imposing on them a program of economic "sanctions" against Iran with a view, allegedly, to "avoiding the need to take military measures," Washington was deliberately misleading them. In undertaking the aggressive anti-Iranian action the Carter Administration has shaken its partners' confidence in it.

In the opinion of observers that is precisely why people here want to use Carrington's visit to Washington in an attempt to "dispel the alarm" of the allies. In addition it is believed that Carrington is "sounding out" the future direction of U.S. foreign policy in connection with the fact that Vance's resignation is widely viewed as a "victory" for the course toward international confrontations of which Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security assistant, who has strengthened his positions, has become the symbol. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote for instance that this prospect is strongly alarming West Europe which fears a repetition of Washington's "unexpected and reckless" foreign policy zigzags.

Observers note also that the allies are clearly unenthusiastic about the program of economic "sanctions" against Iran which the United States is imposing. Speaking on television here, Carrington frankly stated that the introduction of "sanctions" will scarcely secure the release of the hostages but will be a far greater burden on West Europe than on the United States. Washington, he pointed out, "should not underestimate this."

U.S. TOURISTS' ACTIVITIES IN UZBEKISTAN HIT

LD121019 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian for 27 and 29 April 1980 carry on page 4, under the headline "Forgetful 'Tourists,'" a 3,500-word two-part article by S. Fuzaylov and Kh. Vaysman complaining of the activities of U.S. tourists who, the article claims, attempt to persuade Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel. After describing how a party of tourists, several of whom are named, left "by no means religious" literature in a synagogue in Samarkand and collected the addresses of Soviet Jews, the article devotes itself to a vituperative account of the "Zionist scribblings supplied from abroad," drawing parallels between fascism and Zionism and emphasizing Israel's economic problems.

After detailing the "psychological attack" on "former resident of Samarkand Amnun Gadayev" who left for Israel after receiving visitors and correspondence from the West, the article concludes with the assertion that "Soviet people do not want to leave their motherland and be 'transplanted' to Israeli soil."

NEWSDAY SHOWS BRZEZINSKI DAMAGED U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD122320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1607 GMT 12 May 80

["Who Directs U.S. Foreign Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 12 May (TASS)--"Washington Warrior" is the headline which the newspaper NEWSDAY has given to an article by its Washington correspondent, J. Klurfeld, about Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser. Its contents, however, give every reason to call the hero of the article more properly the "Washington warmonger."

On the bookshelf in Z. Brzezinski's office in the White House, says the article, next to models of intercontinental missiles there stands in all its splendor a black plastic statuette with a sword in its hands--the evil god of war from one of Hollywood's big box office hits. Many in Washington see the President's national security adviser in his own right as a symbol of war of the Carter administration, writes NEWSDAY. It was Brzezinski who last winter went o the Khyber Pass on the Pakistani-Afghan border, took a rifle in his hands and aimed it at Afghanistan. And it was Brzezinski who, in his latest interview, stated that a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union would not mean the end of civilization, and if anyone says the opposite he is "talking nonsense."

According to many who know him, notes the article, he is a man who literally invites conflict. "It always seemed to me that Brzezinski would have liked to lead a coup d'etat in some developing country," says one of his former associates. "He wouldn't mind overthrowing some small government or other." "He wants to use force--I've got no doubts on that score," says L. Gelb, a former State Department staff member who frequently had serious disagreements with Brzezinski.

From the very outset when the Carter government took office, writes NEWSDAY, Brzezinski considered that his mission was to give the President's foreign policy some "teeth." In practice this meant, to follow the argument of the article, that he became the U.S. administration's main advocate of military means for solving any international problems.

"Strength exists in order to be used," says Brzezinski. "It has to be used. That's important."

Thus he came out in support of a military coup to save the throne of the shah in Iran (following the example of the overthrow of the Mossadeq with the help of the CIA in 1953). He fought for U.S. military interference in the events in Shaba Province in Zaire. In both cases he did not manage to get his own way but recently his views have been gaining the upper hand, the paper writes. According to highly placed government figures, Brzezinski was the most ardent adherent of the attempt--which had such a resounding failure--to rescue the U.S. hostages in Iran and he even now is advocating a repetition of the attempt.

As it emerges from the article, on account of his belligerent anti-Sovietism, this aide of the U.S. President's has inflicted great damage upon U.S.-Soviet relations. It was Brzezinski himself, the paper points out, who fought for a slowing down of the tempo of the SALT II process and finally blocked it.

He tried to stop sales of grain to the Soviet Union and sales of modern technology. From the point of view of experts on Soviet affairs in the U.S. State Department, many of the decisions made by the administration in the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations which turned out to be the most fatal were the work of Brzezinski himself, NEWSDAY stressed.

Touching on the position of the President's national security adviser after the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, NEWSDAY writes: There is no doubt that he will maintain his considerable influence on President Carter and it is also thought he will probably quarrel with the new secretary of state, E. Muskie, and that in the end the affair will turn into a real conflict.

CANADIAN JOURNALISTS EXPOSE OF 'FAKE' AFGHAN REPORTING CITED

LD121347 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 2 May 80 p 7

[A. Palladin article: "How 'Good Footage' Is Faked; The Testimony of a Canadian Journalist"]

[Text] A tall, sullen-looking man in a threadbare grey coat and black turban and carrying a rifle jumps out from behind the corner of a house. A film camera busily whirrs--a faked film entitled "The Freedom Fighters Clear the Afghan Countryside of Communists" is being shot.

The set is in Peshawar, the Pakistani border town which has become a transhipment base for smuggling counterrevolutionaries and weapons into neighboring Afghanistan. And the film currently being shot for subsequent viewing in far-off Australia is an out-and-out fake.

"What on earth for?" Some readers may object. "Surely the West already has enough films about 'fighting the Reds'?" In this case, however, the bearded extra in the turban held his gun at ready in order to frighten the viewers of...a TV "news" report.

The fakers from Australia television were found at "work" by Victor (Malarek), staff reporter of Canada's GLOBE AND MAIL, while touring regions of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan. Even the seasoned journalist was astonished at how shamelessly his Western colleagues were distorting events in Afghanistan. "Scenes like those I have described can be seen in Pesawar every day," (Malarek) points out.

Another piece of testimony by the Canadian journalist is also noteworthy--that Western reporters are only too ready to swallow the yarns spun them by counterrevolutionaries' leaders, however fantastic they may be. One of (Malarek's) Dutch colleagues revealed to him the "principle" of such work: "Some readers lap up anything in the least sensational, and those spinning the yarns are only too pleased, since such reports can do them only good."

Cynical, but close to the truth. Counterrevolutionary gangs with dreams of restoring a reactionary regime in Afghanistan are pleased to accept any help, including the weapon of Western propaganda.

(Malarek) witnessed another such show--in a military hospital, where he was shown a dozen "wounded" rebels. "Victims of the fighting with the Russians," a spokesman for the counterrevolutionaries' staff explained. "But where are the wounds? This man has nothing more than a black eye, that one most likely sprained his ankle somewhere and God only knows what the others are doing here," the Canadian journalist pointed out, prompting the angry reply: "You heard, these people were wounded by Russian submachine guns and ordnance."

Once again (Malarek) proved a doubting Thomas, when West German television workers, for example, asked no awkward questions and made a "heartrending" film in the same hospital. One of them was amused by the Canadian's naivete: "Of course, we did not see any signs of bullet or shell splinter wounds either, simply because there are none. But we were interested in good footage, not facts."

(Malarek) heard many such revelations in Western correspondents' favorite bar in Peshawar, where, the worse for drink, many of his colleagues divulged their professional secrets to him. One had filmed on the outskirts of Peshawar hordes of rebels supposedly in control of vast regions of Afghanistan. Another had compiled a report on a raid in the rear of "the Reds," traveling hundreds of miles in the company of the counter-revolutionaries, but...once again without crossing the border. As he listened to their drunken boasting (Malarek) became convinced that the ordinary Westerner is ignorant of the true state of affairs. Those supplying him with "information" on the situation in Afghanistan are acting as accomplices in a dirty piece of fakery.

(Malarek) dared to swim against the tide, refusing to publicize the counter-revolutionaries' "heroic deeds" and "combat successes." Not only did he not allow himself to be involved in the shameful and unconscionable game being played by the defenders of Afghan counterrevolution, he also helped to expose them in his articles.

In one of his dispatches (Malarek) describes a meeting with a 37-year old Afghan by the name of (Mohammed) Sayyed, who spoke indignantly of the irresponsible statements of counterrevolutionary leaders: "Who gave them the right to sacrifice us to their own interests without asking our opinion? The overwhelming majority of refugees have neither the ability nor the desire to fight a war. Why then are our leaders forcing us to take up arms?" (The leaders themselves of the counterrevolutionary formations, (Malarek) testifies, "fight," so to speak, at a distance, preferring to sit it out in Pakistan.)

Sayyed told the Canadian journalist: When I was in their camp as a "volunteer" the leaders showed no mercy to anyone refusing to take up arms. (Malarek) soon found out that Sayyed was telling the truth. In the counterrevolutionaries' headquarters he asked how they dealt with those who refuse to join the rebel detachments. One of the leaders replies by drawing a dagger from its sheath.

Mention must also be made of another lie exploded by the Canadian journalist. With the help of the bourgeois press the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and their patrons are trying to wring from their Western not only tears of sympathy but also generous donations. These defenders are supposedly contributing to the upkeep of Afghan refugees in Pakistan. "Every refugee receives 4 rupees a day," (Malarek) was repeatedly told by importunate "guides," but once again he was scrupulous, questioning the refugees themselves. It turned out that none of them had heard a word about any money....

..."Whatever you write, each of us will fudge a little on what's happening in Afghanistan," a UPI correspondent told (Malarek) with a shug of the shoulders. A British reporter standing nearby added uneasily: "I only pray to God this hasn't gone too far, otherwise they'll think that we're all liars."

CHINA

VIKTOR LOUIS PREDICTION OF SINO-SOVIET CLASHES CITED

LD121417 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 May 80 p 6

[Robert Moss article: "Soviet War on China and NATO"]

[Excerpt] Senior defence advisers in Washington have been debating the probable Soviet follow-up to the annexation of Afghanistan and the destabilization of the gulf.

Three scenarios, excluding direct Soviet intervention in Yugoslavia, which is not considered likely in the immediate aftermath of Tito's death, command particular attention.

They are: a Soviet move against China; a Soviet military advance towards the gulf oilfields, and military blackmail of NATO's European partners (especially West Germany) in an attempt to disrupt the Atlantic alliance.

These scenarios are not mutually exclusive. On the contrary, some Pentagon analysts believe that the Soviet leadership will press forward simultaneously on all three fronts.

But while Western attention has been focused on the threat to the gulf, Soviet efforts to abort the nascent entente between China and the West have excited relatively little interest--but could yet prove decisive in Moscow's bid for what the Chinese call "world hegemony."

According to the testimony of recent defectors from the GRU (Soviet military intelligence) the Russians believe that it will take another 10 to 15 years before the Chinese develop the capacity to mount a credible nuclear second strike.

The Soviet leadership is also reasonably confident that the United States and its allies are unlikely to go to war in support of China in the event that the Russians attempt a pre-emptive strike.

But while the possibility of a Soviet attack on China's nuclear installations cannot be ruled out, what is more likely is a combination of military and subversive pressures that will stop short of a military engagement.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan rang alarm bells in Beijing, not merely because China and Afghanistan share a common--though very narrow--border, but because the units that the Russians sent in at the outset contained a high proportion of Central Asian conscripts from Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Kazakhstan.

These ethnic groups are not only related to many of the Afghan tribes, but overlap into China as well.

While many western observers have been hoping that the brutal repressions of the Afghans might spark of a revolt among their brethren in the southern republics of the USSR, the Chinese are nervously aware of the potential for Soviet subversion among related ethnic groups within their own frontiers.

For example, the Tadzhik people inhabit Chinese Xinjiang as well as the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

A semi-official Soviet plan for generating an uprising of such minorities in China is sketched out in a recent book entitled "The Coming Decline of the Chinese Empire" that was written by Viktor Louis, a Moscow-based journalist who is well-known for his intimate connections with the KGB.

The book by Viktor Louis predicts violent clashes along Russia's Siberian border that will supposedly be triggered by the repression of non-Chinese minorities like the Tadzhiks and Uighurs by the Beijing authorities.

Though, as a propaganda effort, his publication is clearly designed to counterbalance a recent series of books and articles on the systematic discrimination that is practised against the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union, Mr Louis's book contains a real warning.

A full-blooded revolt has failed to materialise among the Central Asian peoples of the USSR in the wake of the invasion of Afghanistan because the combined weight of the Soviet police state and the government-controlled media (plus the failure of Western and Islamic countries to organise broadcasts in the local languages) have swamped any symptoms of resentment against the treatment of fellow-Moslems over the Afghan border.

At the same time, the absence of any serious mutiny among the Central Asia troops despatched to Afghanistan may have encouraged the Soviet leadership to believe that some of these forces could be dispatched, at an opportune moment, to infiltrate into Chinese Xinjiang.

Some Washington analysts believe that the Russians have already sent hundreds of agents into the sparsely populated areas of western Xinjiang to foment a local insurgency against Beijing.

The Soviet game-plan, it is suggested, is to use such agents to rally support for the creation of an independent "republic of east Turkestan" which would call upon the Russians to back its claim to self-determination.

BAKHTAR: U.S. ATTEMPTS TO 'SPLIT' MOSLEM WORLD

LD121652 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 12, TASS--Events demonstrate that Washington deliberately kicked up a racket around Afghanistan trying to split the Moslem world and distract Moslem attention from the U.S. military build-up in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, says a commentary by the BAKHTAR News Agency.

Washington poses a real threat to the independence and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran. To achieve the aims of its global policy, writes BAKHTAR, the USA is trying to start a quarrel among the Moslem countries and divert their attention from the problems before the Organization of the Islamic Conference and impose onto the countries the discussion of the artificial issue of Afghanistan.

It is known that the Organization of the Islamic Conference is called upon to discuss primarily such issues as the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian problem, the eastern part of Jerusalem and U.S. interference in Moslem countries.

It is known that the Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference recently made a statement which said that the Islamic countries resolutely oppose any threats of force, pressure, interference or economic sanctions against Iran. The statement also expressed deep concern at U.S. military actions against Iran.

The commentary stresses that the Moslems of Afghanistan support the statement and share the concern of all Moslem states at the U.S. actions. Evidently it is time to set up within the Organization of the Islamic Conference a committee for aid to the Moslem people of Iran in their struggle against the United States.

In conclusion BAKHTAR writes that the Moslem countries should join their efforts against U.S. attempts to split the Moslem movement and set Moslem countries one against another.

SECURITY SERVICE RELEASES REPORT ON STUDENT DISTURBANCES

LD122208 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 12, TASS--The BAKHTAR News Agency today published a report by the Security Service of Afghanistan on the recent disturbances at Kabul University and other educational institutions in the Afghan capital, which had been provoked by an network of spies and paid subversive elements from the internal and foreign reactionaries and counter-revolutionary and imperialist forces led by the United States. The report says that at the end of April the Security Service of Afghanistan made several arrests of the most active participants in the disturbances. The investigation revealed that a number of the arrested were chance participants or were deceived into the participation. These people were released.

As for the others, there is irrefutable evidence of their instigating activities among the young people. There cases will be considered by the Revolutionary Court.

The Security Service of Afghanistan, writes the report, will take resolute steps against those who attempt to disrupt peace and order of their compatriots and those who violate revolutionary laws and play in the hands of imperialist mercenaries and Chinese chauvinists interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

ILYIN COMMENTARY ON 59TH ANNIVERSARY OF RCP

AU130830 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 8 May

[Vladimir Ilyin commentary]

[Text] Today, 8 May, marks the 59th anniversary of the creation of the RCP. This event, which took place under the influence of the Great Socialist October Revolution, constituted a noteworthy moment in the history of the struggle waged by the proletariat aimed at its rights to peace. The Soviet communists and all working people in the Soviet Union today recall with pride the glorious traditions of the national friendship and fraternal solidarity between our two people.

The Russian-Romanian revolutionary relations have had a positive influence on the socialist movement in Romania ever since its creation. Later, the left wing of the Romanian social-democracy, which was struggling for the victory of the Marxist trend of the workers movement, drew on the extensive revolutionary experience of the Russian proletariat.

In May, 1921, the congress creating the RCP took place, at which the decision on its affiliation to the Third Communist International was adopted.

The message sent to the Russian proletariat said, among other things, that the congress believed that one of its most important and sacred duties was to express its deep admiration for the Russian proletariat--the vanguard of the world revolutionary movement in the struggle for the liberation from capitalist domination.

Throughout these 59 years the RCP has traveled a long and important road. Carrying out their activity under illegal conditions for two decades, the Romanian communists waged a heroic struggle on behalf of the interests of the workers class and of all working people against the military-fascist dictatorship and to eliminate the bourgeois-landowner system. Already at that time they struggled from a position of fraternal solidarity with the CPSU, with the first state of the workers and peasants in the world. The Romanian communists have repeatedly stressed that in their just struggle against the dark forces of fascism and reaction they were inspired by the example set by the Bolshevik Party--the very fact of the Soviet Union's existence, the bulwark of peace, democracy and socialism.

The workers class in Romania and its vanguard, the Communist Party, constantly felt the fraternal and comprehensive assistance of the working people in the Soviet Union. The international class solidarity of the Soviet people in the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian proletariat was especially obvious in the years of World War II. It is known that the Soviet Union played a decisive role in Romania's liberation from fascism and helped it to restore its national economy in the postwar period.

The victory of the socialist revolution in Romania demonstrated the correctness and the invincibility of the Leninist teachings. The CPSU views the RCP as one of the detachments of the world communist movements to which it is linked by decades of joint struggle against imperialism and fascism, for the peoples liberation, for the ideals of the workers class.

Following joint efforts, relations between the CPSU and RCP developed consistently and fruitfully in the postwar years. The two parties have sought and found a way of jointly broaching problems of bilateral relations and international events which is fully in keeping with the national interests of both the Soviet Union and Romania, and those of all fraternal socialist states.

The strengthening of relations between the CPSU and RCP, the expansion of economic, scientific and cultural contacts between our countries contributes to further consolidating Soviet-Romanian friendship and comprehensive cooperation. An important role in the development of these relations is played by the regular summit meetings between the leaders of our two parties and states The conclusions drawn following the negotiations between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu in the Fall of 1976 in Romania's capital became the basis of the joint Soviet-Romanian declaration on which relations between our parties and fraternal peoples are also based.

As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech before civic circles in Romania's capital, the main thing is that friendship between our socialist countries constitutes a vital cause for the millions and millions of working people in the Soviet Union and Romania, that it enters their awareness and their hearts.

On the anniversary of the RCP, the Soviet communists and all working people in the Soviet Union extend warm greetins to their Romanian friends and express the confidence that friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP, between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania will strengthen and develop in the interests of building socialism and communism in both countries, of consolidating the unity of the socialist community and of the cause of peace and social progress.

VARIATIONS TO REPORT ON KOSYGIN BABUICH TALKS

Comaprison of the item entitled "Kosygin, Babiuch End Talks; Babuich Leaves" published in the Eastern Europe section of the 8 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page F 3, with a TASS report published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 May 80, on page 4, under the headline "Talks Completed" reveals the following variation:

Between paragraphs one and two add the following passage:

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--N.K. Baybakov and K.F. Katushev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and B.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Poland;

On the Polish side--T. Wrzaszczyk, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission; R. KARSKI, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy; K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR; and other officials.

PRODUCTION COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD121415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 4

[Text] The signing of a long-term program for the development of specialization and cooperation in production between the USSR and Polish People's Republic took place today in the Kremlin after the completion of the Soviet-Polish talks. It was signed by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Wrzaszczyk, a member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, and the chairman of the Planning Commission.

Present at the signing were Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, Edward Babiuch and other Soviet and Polish officials.

E. Babiuch gave a luncheon. Present at the luncheon on the Soviet side were A.N. Kosygin, M.S. Solomentsev, K.V. Rusakov and other officials.

During the luncheon E. Babiuch and A.N. Kosygin exchanged friendly toasts.

VARIATIONS TO MEDIA REPORTS ON TITO'S DEATH

Comparison of the item entitled "Media Reports on Death of Josef Broz Tito" and subtitled "Tito's Contribution to Communism" which was published on page F 1 of the 5 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with an unattributed report entitled "Loyal Son of the Peoples of Yugoslavia" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 May 80 reveals the following variations:

In paragraph one, line one, PRAVDA omits the dateline and TASS attribution;

In paragraph four, line two, the PRAVDA version reads ...part in the seventh Comintern Congress. At...;

In paragraph five, line five, ...LCY at its Sixth Congress J. Broz;

In paragraph seven, line one, PRAVDA reads ...From Fall 1944, when....

VARIATIONS TO PARTY-STATE BODIES CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

Comparison of the item entitled "Official Announcement Published on Tito's Death" and subtitled "Condolence Sent" which was published in the 6 May 80 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, on page F 1, with the text of the condolences front-paged by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 May 80 reveals the following variations:

The PRAVDA version begins:

[Text] To the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council

Dear Comrades,

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express to you, to Yugoslav communists...

Second paragraph, line one, PRAVDA omits ... says the message. ...

After the last paragraph PRAVDA adds:

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

RUBEN ADDRESSES BRUSSELS INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

LD121512 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Brussels, May 12, TASS--Addressing the plenary session of the Fourth Interparliamentary Conference on European Cooperation and Security, which opened here today, head of the Soviet delegation Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, pointed out that the conference is being held in conditions of exacerbated international situation. The u-turn in the policy of Washington and some of its NATO allies towards building up international tensions started as far back as in 1977-1978 when an annual automatic growth of military budget of the bloc's member-countries was endorsed at the NATO Council session in Washington, or, to be more precise, imposed.

It was followed by a campaign directed at discrediting the SALT-II treaty and protracting indefinitely its ratification. On top of it, NATO has passed a decision on the production and deployment in the West European countries of new U.S. medium-range missiles targetted at the USSR and its allies.

This decision of NATO, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, reflects the striving of the USA to protect its own territory from missile attacks by transferring the possible conflict to a "regional level" and drawing into it above all its European partners. It is astonishing that the concept of waging "war with other people's hands" has met with uncomplaining support in some European capitals.

The Soviet people, Vitaliy Ruben said, want a lasting peace in Europe and in all other areas of the world. This is the foundation of the USSR's foreign policy.

The Soviet Union's good will to attain military detente in the European Continent has been graphically reflected in the initiative, with which Leonid Brezhnev came out on October 6, 1979 in Berlin. The withdrawal of 20 thousand Soviet troops and one thousand tanks from the GDR is already being consistently carried out, the head of the USSR parliamentary delegation said. The constructive proposals of the Political Consultative Committee and the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Treaty member-states are directed at strengthening detente.

The Soviet MP's believe, Vitaliy Ruben said, that in the present situation it is extremely important to envigorate efforts of the peace-loving states in the struggle for peace. In this connection the USSR declares that all talks on disarmament issues, which were started in recent years but have been suspended or postponed at present, be continued.

BREZHNEV BOOK ON DETENTE PUBLISHED IN FRG

LD121421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May p 4

["L.I. Brezhnev Guided by reason and Good Will]

[Excerpt] "For Peace, Detente and Disarmament" is the title of a book by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev published by the West German publishing house Marxistische Blaetter. It includes speeches and articles by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, devoted to topical problems of the foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state, the USSR's tireless struggle to strengthen peace and security of the peoples, to deepen the process of the relaxation of international tension and for disarmament.

In an address to West German readers Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes:

"In the speeches and articles which the Marxistische Blaetter Publishing House has put together in a single anthology I have had occasion to examine a wide range of international problems and to speak of various events in the world.

Not everything has gone smoothly in the postwar period. Nor has everything gone smoothly in the recent past. However, the cardinal fact is that the seventies were characterized by detente. Confrontation diminished somewhat and the international atmosphere noticeably warmed. Here the fruitful Soviet-West German political dialogue played a not insignificant role.

The shades began to thicken acutely when the United States undertook a new attempt to return to a policy directed toward attaining military supremacy despite agreements with us. Moreover, on any pretext the American administration is trying to obtain the unconditional alignment of its NATO partners to this policy. This means that mankind's creative potential, as before, will be largely squandered on the production of arms, and mutual suspicion will grow as a consequence.

Countries with different social systems must have at least a minimum of trust. Clearly, we are and will remain divided by opposition of ideological outlook. However, our rejection of bourgeois ideology does not prevent us from remaining on the ground of realism and patiently seeking agreement.

I have set out my views on this issue repeatedly. They are reflected in the materials published. All the same, bearing in mind the special nature of the times in which we live, I want to make certain ideas stand out. At present the need to consolidate political detente and to supplement it with military detente arises if anything more acutely than before. It is practical measures on disarmament which hold the key to making the eighties happy and peaceful. It is well known that the Soviet Union has unilaterally taken measures to somewhat reduce its armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We have held open and continue to hold open the door to any constructive talks on issues of limiting the arms race, including in Europe.

Furthermore, it is very important to remember always that the world in which we live is interconnected. Crisis situations, whether in the Near East, in southeast Asia, in southern Africa or other regions of the world cause international relations as a whole to heat up. Therefore it is important not only to achieve a settlement of existing regional conflicts, but also to undertake prophylactic measures so to speak, to prevent the emergence of any more such conflicts.

Also, naturally, it is essential not to contract but to expand the horizons of fruitful peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems. A reliable long-term basis for this is provided by the agreements of 35 states reached at the Helsinki Conference.

I think that these ideas are shared by all those who are guided by reason and goodwill.

I have twice had occasion to visit the FRG and to talk to representatives of different sections of the population. I know the active concern the majority of the inhabitants of your country show for the development of cooperation with the USSR. I wholeheartedly greet the supporters of healthy, full-blooded relations between our countries.

A better future, free from the threat of military catastrophe, will not come of its own accord. But by uniting our efforts, acting purposefully and persistently the peoples can overcome the forces of war and hatred and consolidate lasting peace on earth."

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES EANES ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD072344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1344 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent General Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, a telegram in which he conveyed to him and the friendly Portuguese people congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of freedom day, the anniversary of the April Revolution.

In a telegram in reply, the president of Portugal expressed gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, after confirming the good relations existing between Portugal and the Soviet Union, conveyed best wishes for happiness and prosperity to the Soviet people.

COMMUNIQUE OF NATO 'EUROGROUP' MEETING CITED

LD122052 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Brussels, May 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Elbert Balebanov reports:

Today's meeting here of NATO's Eurogroup (with France and Iceland not participating) has passed under the sign of a further build up of NATO's military potential. As is stated in the communique on the results of the meeting, the defence ministers of countries members of the Eurogroup "reaffirmed their commitment to shoulder their share of the defence burden," declared their desire to strengthen the bloc's military might by means of "modernising their forces" and increasing "the European contribution to the alliance."

Thus, the United States has been able to obtain the Eurogroup members' supports for the idea of redistributing to roles within NATO. This means that under Washington's pressure the West European allies of the United States will shoulder a greater share of the responsibility for the strengthening of the NATO's military potential in Western Europe while the United States will concentrate all its efforts on aggressive designs in the Near and Middle East, above all in the Persian Gulf area.

Speaking at a press conference here, chairman of the Eurogroup, the FRG's Defence Minister Hans Apel attempted to justify these decisions by trite arguments about an alleged military superiority of the Warsaw Treaty countries over the NATO states.

PRAVDA: GISCARD ON GOALS OF FOREIGN POLICY, EC DIFFERENCES

LD090949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Course Stays the Same"]

[Text] Paris, 6 May--France intends to continue to pursue a foreign policy aimed at easing the international situation. President V. Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic stated this in a television speech here. We are living in a world full of dangers, the president said. Under these conditions France, he said, seeks to be an important factor reducing international tension.

Touching on the failure of the recent meeting of Common Market heads of state and government in Luxembourg, Giscard d'Estaing acknowledged the existence of profound disagreements between Britain and the other members of the Nine, particularly over the issue of Britain's financial contribution to the EEC budget. The president pinned responsibility for the crisis that has erupted on Britain, which by its demands has pitted itself against the other EEC members, he said.

Giscard d'Estaing also touched on a number of the country's domestic problems in his speech.

IRANIAN ENVOY DENIES SOVIET BUILDUP ON USSR BORDER

LD131001 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 13, TASS--The Ambassador of Iran to the USSR M. Mokri said in an interview with the newspaper ETTELA'AT that all rumours concerning "concentration" of Soviet troops in the area of the Iranian-Soviet border were absolutely groundless and had been denied more than once by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

As is known, provocative reports on alleged concentration of Soviet troops were published more than once lately in the American bourgeois press.

FIGHTING REPORTEDLY INTENSIFIED IN KORDESTAN

LD121258 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 12, TASS--Fighting between the government troops supported by the formations of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution and the detachments coming out for the autonomy of Iranian Kordistan have intensified over the past twentyfour hours in the vicinity of the cities of Sanandaj, Baneh and Marivan in Iranian Kordestan.

The residents of the regions that have become the site of fighting experience a growing shortage of food and fuel, writes the newspaper KEYHAN. Refugees from the vicinity of Sanandaj arriving in Tehran said that many residential areas of the city have been destroyed by aerial bombing and artillery fire.

IRAN-IRAQ DISPUTE CAN ONLY BENEFIT WASHINGTON

LD122122 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] The deteriorating relations which have occurred in past days between the two neighboring states of Iraq and Iran is arousing great anxiety in Arab lobbies.

Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, recently expressed such anxiety with regard to the crisis in Iranian-Iraqi relations, together with As-Salim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti prime minister, and other Arab statesmen and politicians.

This is understandable because Iran and the Arab Gulf states are together exposed to a flagrant threat and even to a military threat from the United States, which has amassed a vast number of warships in this region. In this event, any level of dispute that arises between the states of this region does not objectively benefit anyone except Washington.

It was not in vain that the Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR stated that by seeking to escalate the dispute between Iran and Iraq, the United States is trying to weaken the two regimes in these two states and to impose its control over the region. In his recent press interview, the Kuwaiti prime minister urged the Arab states to concentrate all their efforts in the struggle against the common enemy. He said that this can only be achieved by consolidating cooperation among the states of the gulf region and their joint actions at the international arena.

SULTAN QABUS ON U.S. MILITARY AID FOR OMAN

LD111446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Talks between Oman and the United States on extending U.S. military aid are practically complete and the treaty will be signed very soon, Sultan Qabus says. He stressed that after signing the treaty U.S. aid would reach hundreds of millions of dollars. Qabus prefers to call the forthcoming treaty with the United States a friendly agreement rather than a formal treaty; the United States and Oman are friends and we need each other. In other words, in exchange for U.S. protection the puppet sultan's regime expresses its readiness loyally, with the aid of U.S. weapons, to defend the interests of the United States and other imperialist states in the oil-rich region of the Persian Gulf.

PRAVDA: MORE EGYPTIAN CONCESSIONS AT AUTONOMY TALKS

LD120951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada report: "Far From Agreement"]

[Text] Cairo, 6 May--The American-Egyptian-Israeli talks on "Palestinian autonomy" on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, which were officially resumed 30 April, in fact began much later. It was only yesterday that a plenary session of all three sides was held, which arrived at a single agenda with difficulty.

I will recall that the current round of the talks, which have already been dragging on for nearly a year, opened in the Tel Aviv suburb of Herzliya. Subsequently it will be continued, without a break, in the Egyptian city of Alexandria. Formally this is the last round, since the schedule for the completion of the talks set by the Camp David agreements expires 26 May. But there has not as yet appeared any way out of the deadlock in which the "autonomy" venture has found itself from the outset. In observers' opinion, no way out will be found either before or after that date, since attempts to decide the destiny of a whole people behind their backs and contrary to their national interests are doomed to failure.

The justice of this conclusion is again being confirmed at the Herzliya talks. The first days of preliminary consultations showed that Cairo's calculations on "persuading" Israel to change its positions even minimally have been unsuccessful. The Egyptian plan, according to which it was proposed to give the Palestinian organs legislative and executive functions, remains on paper. Israel, as before, only agrees to "administrative autonomy" without rights, that is, the perpetuation of the occupation.

Moreover at the Herzliya talks the Tel Aviv leaders have toughened their position, seeking to bar discussion of the question of Israel's "security" even within the framework of the implementation of "administrative autonomy." The Egyptians were told frankly that this question will be examined by Israel alone, and the settlements on the West Bank and in Gaza will be under Israeli jurisdiction. President Carter was also informed of this beforehand.

In these conditions, a pessimistic tone prevails in the Cairo press. And this is no accident. The failure of the "autonomy" venture is a serious blow for Egypt in its vain attempts to "save face" in the Arab world. The head of the Egyptian delegation, Prime Minister Khalil, stated that if the plenary sessions yield no results he will break off the talks and return to Cairo for consultations with As-Sadat. In this connection observers are asking: At the cost of what concessions on Egypt's part will the talks be resumed?

UGANDAN MILITARY COMMISSION DEPRIVES PRESIDENT OF POWERS

LD130720 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Kampala, May 13, TASS--The military commission of the Uganda National Liberation Front deprived President Godfrey Binaisa of his powers as head of state and began discharging his functions, says a special statement, broadcast by Radio Uganda on behalf of the military commission. The statement points out that the chairman of the National Consultative Council of the National Liberation Front of Uganda is going to convene a meeting of the council in the near future to discuss the obtaining situation in the country. The statement calls upon the population to remain calm.

CPSU DELEGATION CONCLUDES SAO TOME VISIT

LD091357 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1046 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Sao Tome, 8 May--The visit of a CPSU Delegation headed by E.K. Digachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tomsk Obkom, to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe [DRSTP] has ended. The delegation was here at the invitation of the Sao Tome and Principe Islands Liberation Movement [ILSTP].

In the course of the visit, a plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the ILSTP for 1980-81 was signed. The members of the delegation also met the ILSTP leaders, took part in the May Day celebrations and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises in the republic, where they were accorded a warm, joyful welcome.

In a friendly conversation with the CPSU delegation, M. Pinto da Costa, chairman of the ILSTP and president of the DRSTP, pointed to the great significance of the links between the CPSU and the ILSTP, which facilitate the development of relations between the two countries and peoples. The importance of the CPSU delegation's visit to the DRSTP, said M. Pinto da Costa, lies in the fact that this event marks a new stage in cooperation between the two parties.

In a conversation with the CPSU delegation, the ILSTP chairman and DRSTP president noted the outstanding role of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the struggle for peace and relaxation of international tension. He stressed that L.I. Brezhnev's activities for the cause of peace are of great significance not only for the Soviet people, but for the peoples of other countries, for all those who are today waging the hard and complex struggle against the forces of imperialism.

BREZHNEV GREETS CAMEROON PRESIDENT ON REELECTION

LD292324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon, conveying his congratulations on the latter's reelection to this post and his wishes to the friendly people of Cameroon for success on their road of national developments.

In his reply the president expressed his gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed his wishes for the happiness, prosperity and well-being of the Soviet people.

CUBAN AIDE CITES DIFFICULTIES, FAILURES, DENIES CRISIS

LD120945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 4

[Havana correspondent A. Trepetov interview with Humberto Perez Gonzalez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board: "Following the Course Charted by the Party"]

[Excerpt] A growing reciprocal commercial exchange is introducing stability into the socioeconomic development of the Republic of Cuba. The prices of Cuban commodities exported to the Soviet Union are established on a basis which enables the country to avoid dependence on conjunctural fluctuations on the world capitalist market, where sugar prices have recently been 40-50 percent below production costs.

More than 150 industrial enterprises and other projects have been constructed and modernized in our country in cooperation with the Soviet Union. We also cooperate in the development of transportation and communications and in the training of specialists.

It must be pointed out that cooperation between the two countries' planning organs, which began in 1971, is growing increasingly close. It has made and is making an important contribution to resolving current and long-term planning tasks, determining the paths of Cuba's further development, surmounting the difficulties which we encounter and further deepening economic integration between our states. The 10th session of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, held recently in Moscow, examined, in particular, the results of the work of the two countries' planning organs in coordinating the state plans of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba for 1981-1985 and questions of the joint elaboration of a master plan for the development of the Cuban economy through the year 2000.

We are directing our efforts toward achieving closer economic cooperation with the CEMA countries, particularly the Soviet Union, regarding this as an important factor in Cuba's further advance along the path of building socialism and overcoming the economic backwardness which is a consequence of the colonial and neocolonial past.

The efforts of communists and the entire people are now directed toward fulfilling the historic decisions of the party's first congress. In the intervening years significant successes have been scored in the sphere of socioeconomic development and in improving the political structure of society. These successes have strengthened our country as a socialist state and laid a basis for the national economy's further progress and for raising the working people's living standards, although we have encountered and are encountering serious difficulties.

In 1976-1979 the volume of capital investments increased 30 percent compared with the entire preceding 5-year period. Twice as much money was directed to the development of industry. More sugar was obtained during that period than during the last 5-year plan as a whole. Production of such important products as artificial fertilizers, cement, furniture, refrigerators, textiles, readymade clothes, fish, milk and vegetables was as much as or more than during 1971-1975. The average annual growth in our economy stood at approximately 4.5-5 percent, which we consider perfectly acceptable for the difficult conditions of recent years. We would point out that we failed to achieve the planned level of 6 percent for a number of reasons.

The congress directives on modernizing the sugar industry and increasing its efficiency, on electricity generation and the creation of unified high-tension power network, on commissioning new food industry capacities and livestock-raising farms, increasing the harvest of citrus fruits, vegetables and tuber crops, improving and extending the system of public education, including vocational and technical training, and further developing public health, sport and culture have already been or will be fulfilled.

However, various factors and difficulties of a domestic and external nature have prevented fulfillment of the congress decisions in a number of directions. On the one hand, the present crisis of the world capitalist system, particularly the constant inflation, is doing us considerable harm by substantially reducing the country's purchasing power in the freely convertible currency zone and thereby exacerbating the consequences of the economic blockade by U.S. imperialism.

On the other hand, mention should be made of the specific plant diseases which have struck tobacco and sugarcane plantations in particular, delays over deliveries of machinery, equipment and raw materials, the sharp drop in sugar prices on the world capitalist market and our own deficiencies and mistakes, which we are seeking to overcome most determinedly. All these factors have an adverse influence on our work results.

Our people, led by the Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro and relying on the support of the socialist countries, particularly the USSR, are surmounting the difficulties.

Important, necessary steps have been taken in the current 5-year period for the consistent introduction of the system of economic management and planning approved by the First Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress--a system aimed at achieving the maximum efficiency in economic activities.

Some 95 percent of all the republic's enterprises employ the basic elements of autonomous financing. Some 200 enterprises are experimenting with the use of various forms of economic incentive. The experiment results from the need to resolve preliminarily certain problems of labor organization and wages, as well as to conduct a review of wholesale prices, scheduled for 1981. We are now entering a new phase of improving economic management, and in individual instances we are revising and amending methods and forms of management.

The First PCC Congress, as is known, outlined a range of decisions aimed at improving the state structure. The country's new Constitution, which came into force 24 February 1976, was adopted; organs of people's power were formed at local level and at all-republic level; a new political and administrative division of Cuba was carried out; the structure of the state apparatus was changed; and the system of organs for the management of industrial and agricultural enterprises was reorganized.

In full accordance with the congress instructions a new step has now been taken toward further developing and improving the state apparatus. The need for this was prompted by the experience of 3 years' work within the framework of the organizational structure defined in November 1976. It was also necessary to correct certain decisions adopted then.

In the course of reorganization the total number of central state organs has been reduced from 43 to 35. The number of people working in the state apparatus has thus been reduced. Conditions have been created to make better use of cadres and to increase management efficiency, as close or interrelated sectors have been concentrated under the jurisdiction of one ministry. The existence of small independent ministries, if you bear in mind the size of our country, was unjustified.

As regards the reshuffling of certain officials, this has been done in the interests of strengthening state organs. In a number of cases it is a question of appointing comrades who, it is thought, can work more efficiently than those whom they have replaced and who have been moved to another responsible post. [paragraph continues]

Everything that has been done in this respect reflects the consistent implementation of the party's policy in the sphere of training, selecting, placing and promoting cadres and raising their qualifications. The PCC congress resolution on this question states, in particular: "In addition to resolving other tasks the party, as the leading force of society, must ensure that cadres are placed in accordance with political and social expediency....It is its duty everywhere to study the work of cadres, to rectify mistakes in placing them and to promote them to those posts where they can be most useful and necessary." The policy of placing and promoting cadres is aimed at ensuring that everyone occupies a post in which he can work most effectively, for the greatest good of the revolution and the cause of the working people.

Thus there is no question of any crisis situation inside the country, as certain bourgeois press organs try to present the matter, but of further development and strengthening of the Cuban socialist state. The revolution is stronger now than ever. It is backed by the full internal unity of the people, who wholeheartedly support the party headed by Comrade F. Castro. The republic's working people are creating a happy future with every confidence that they will achieve the set goal.

GRISHIN, DOLGIKH COMMEMORATE ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN TIES

LD091307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 4

[Text TASS--The friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and between the fraternal peoples and states have taken on a multifaceted, all-embracing nature. This was spoken of at the ceremony of representatives of the Moscow public held in Moscow on 6 May and devoted to the 20th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Cuba.

On the presidium were Comrades V.V. Grishin and V.I. Dolgikh; I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. Here too were diplomatic staff from the Cuban Embassy in the USSR.

The keynote speaker, T.B. Guzhenko, vice president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society and USSR minister, noted that there is now no sphere of creative activity where fraternal Soviet-Cuban cooperation has not been further developed. Soviet people have regarded and contine to regard the cause of solidarity with the people of the Island of Freedom as their own vital cause. They feel joy and pride in the remarkable successes achieved by the Cuban people in building a new life, as well as in the international arena and in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. Socialist Cuba's prestige is now higher than ever. This is clearly indicated by its election as chairman of the nonalignment movement.

The meeting was addressed J. Puerta Quiroga, minister plenipotentiary and counselor at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR. He noted that Cuban-Soviet relations are based on the indestructible friendship and commonality of purpose which unite the CPSU and the PCC. The Soviet Union has more than once come to the aid of the Cuban people in difficult periods of development. The 20 years since the restoration of diplomatic relations are shining evidence of the growing and strengthening friendship between the peoples of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

In a unanimously adopted resolution the participants in the meeting expressed solidarity with the Republic of Cuba in the face of the intensifying provocations from American imperialism. The new anti-Cuban campaign unleashed by Washington is arousing just indignation and protests among all the Cuban people's friends. Cuba is not alone. On its side are the socialist community countries, the progressive states of Africa, Asia and Latin America and all the world's peace-loving forces.

GROWING TIES BETWEEN USSR, LATIN AMERICAN STATES VIEWED

LD091107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 80 p 5

[Article by Mikhail Kalashnikov under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "On an Equitable Basis"]

[Text] Political, economic, scientific and cultural ties between the Soviet Union and many Latin American countries have recently developed increasingly actively and become wider and stronger. Other states on the continent are following revolutionary Cuba and establishing comprehensive fruitful ties. Many events indicate the deepening of cooperation between friendly peoples. There were the visits to the USSR by delegations from the Jamaican People's National Party and the Republic of Nicaragua, which has thrown off the yoke of the Somoza dictatorship. There was the successful national conference of the Peruvian-Soviet cultural ties association in Huaraz devoted to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. A consular convention was signed with the Soviet Union in the Bolivian capital. A Soviet delegation participated in the work of the Panamanian working people's National Trade Union Center Fifth Congress.

There was great public interest in the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Brazil. It was the first official visit to that country by Soviet parliamentarians. It made it possible to determine opportunities for broadening cooperation between the two countries in various spheres. The paper CORREIO BRASILIENSE commented on the results of the visit, noting its great significance at a time "when Brazil is abandoning its policy of automatic alliance with Washington."

Brazil's neighbor, Argentina, has just been visited by a Soviet trade and economic delegation which participated in the meetings of the fourth session of the joint Soviet-Argentinian Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The commission summed up the results and outlined the prospects of broadening trade between the two countries. The figures for the volume of Argentinian exports to the USSR are a vivid indication of the dynamic nature of this trade: It increased 13 times over between 1972 and 1979.

It is noteworthy that Argentina and Brazil--the biggest states on the Latin American Continent--have joined the countries which have refused to follow in the wake of U.S. policy and have rejected the economic blackmailing of the USSR undertaken by the United States.

This trend in the policy of the region's countries is gathering momentum. Latin Americans are rejecting the "northern neighbor's" diktat. They are for economic relations on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and mutual advantage.

KUZNETSOV ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ON HOUSING BILL

LD121003 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 May 1980 publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word TASS report on a routine USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session held "6 May in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium." PRAVDA provides the following account of Kuznetsov's remarks on the "first question on the agenda--the publication for public discussion of the draft fundamentals of the USSR and union republic housing legislation":

"The fundamentals of housing legislation, as V.V. Kuznetsov, who spoke on this question, noted, are a specially significant document. They affect the interests of every Soviet person. So the population can be expected to be very active in discussing the bill. In this connection the soviets must seek to insure right from the start of the discussion that public attention centers on the focal problems of developing our huge housing sector [khozyaystvo]--improving the handling of the housing stock, strengthening state and public control in this matter and imposing greater order in the allocation of housing. It is also necessary for the discussion to promote strict observance by citizens of their duties to ensure the safekeeping of apartment blocks and the inculcation in every Soviet person of a proprietorial attitude toward the considerable part of the national wealth represented by the housing stock. The adoption of the new law will be an important step toward regulating the whole diverse complex of housing relations and strengthening legality in this sphere."

The report goes on to note that the session discussed "the question of Kostromskaya Oblast Soviets' work to further improve the production, social and living conditions created for young people employed in agriculture," providing accounts of the speeches on this matter by K.V. Dontsov, chairman of Kostromskiy Oblispolkom; A.T. Kusmin, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Youth Affairs Commission; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moskovskiy Obkom; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; A.F. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The report also states that the session discussed "the question of making changes and additions to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and resolution on the procedure for the publication and entry into force of USSR legislative acts," on which M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium spoke, and "the practice of Tadzhik SSR soviets' work in submitting mothers of large families for decorations and presenting awards to them," a topic on which M. Kholov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is reported as speaking.

The report concludes: "The following took part in discussing the items on the agenda: V.V. Grisin and G.V. Romanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; M.A. Gasnov, I. Ye. Polyakov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, P.G. Gilashvili, K.A. Khalilov, P.Ya. Strautmanis and B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T.Ya. Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.N. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; R.A. Rudenko, USSR prosecutor general; the leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments."

UKRAINIAN PARTY SECRETARY BORISENKO DIES 8 MAY

AU121023 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow that Nikolay Mikhaylovich Borisenko, faithful son of the Communist Party, prominent party and state figure of the Ukrainian SSR, CPSU Central Committee member, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, deputy to the USSR and Ukrainian supreme soviets and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, died suddenly on 8 May 1980.

Guard of Honor

AU121024 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 10 May 80

[Summary] On 10 May the inhabitants of Kiev paid their last respects to Nikolay Mikhaylovich Borisenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. The coffin with the body was placed in state in the Hall of the Club of the Affairs Administration of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. "Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Vashchenko, Gerasimov, Lyashko, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Kapto, Mozgovoy and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members, mounted the guard of honor."

A commemorative meeting was held at the Baykove Cemetery. "Present on the tribune were Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Vashchenko, Gerasimov, Kachura, Lyashko, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Mozgovoy, Pogrebnyak and members of the government commission for the organization of the funeral." On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, Sokolov, chairman of the government commission for the organization of the funeral, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, opened the commemorative meeting. Umanets, Chernigovskiy Obkom first secretary; Khorunzhiy, Ukrainian minister of agriculture; and Kovalenko, Nezhinskiy Gorispolkom chairman, delivered speeches.

Military subunits ceremoniously marched past the grave.

OFFICIALS LAY WREATHS AT LENIN, UNKNOWN SOLDIER MONUMENTS

AU121135 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpt] Thousands of inhabitants of and visitors to the Soviet Ukraine's capital city gathered yesterday at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin to pay a tribute of affection and respect to the founder and organizer of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

At 1030, Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Vashchenko, Gerasimov, Lyashko, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Kapto, Mozgovoy and Pogrebnyak arrived at the monument. The republic's Communist Party and government leaders placed a basket of flowers at the pedestal of the monument. The party anthem, The Internationale, resounded solemnly.

The participants in the ceremony then went to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Eternal Glory Park. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members laid a wreath at the obelisk.

YUGO-OSETINSKIY PLENUM ON CADRE POLICY; PATARIDZE SPEAKS

LD120957 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Apr 80 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian CP Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Tskhinvali--The participants in a Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom plenum have discussed cadre policy issues.

F.S. Sanakoyev, candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian Obkom, delivered a report entitled "The Tasks of Yugo-Osetinskaya Oblast Party Organization To Further Improve Work in Selecting, Placing and Training Cadres in Light of the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions, Taking Into Account the Economic and Social Development Prospects of the Autonomous Oblast."

The plenum noted that the obkom, gorkom and raykoms are conducting consistent and purposeful work to further strengthen party, soviet and economic organs and social organizations with qualified working people capable of solving the complex tasks of the national economy's development.

Considerable successes in the development of the autonomous oblast's economy and culture have been achieved as a result of an improvement in leadership style and methods and the creationof conditions for the fuller revelation of the working people's creative capabilities.

At the same time the plenum exposed shortcomings in the activity of the oblast party organization in placing and training cadres and outlined ways of eliminating these shortcomings.

Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, participated in and addressed the plenum.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the matter discussed.

The plenum participants listened to information from N.A. Odishvili, second secretary of Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom, on the activity of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian CP Obkom Bureau in the interplenum period.

ASHKHABAD PARLEY HEARS KGB, INDUSTRIAL SAFETY OFFICIALS

LD120953 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 29 Apr 80 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Conference at Turkmenistan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of leaders of ministries, departments, institutions and enterprises in the republic and of other executives of corresponding organizations was held at the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee 28 April.

An opening address was delivered at the conference by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee.

Reports were delivered by A.S. Boyko, chairman of the Turkmen Committee for State Security; V.F. Belonozhkina, chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee General Department; V.A. Bogoyavlenskiy, chief of the Central Asian Territorial Inspectorate of the Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, and A.V. Golovkin, chief of the Turkmen Council of Ministers Archives Administration.

A broad exchange of experience of work in ministries, departments, institutions and enterprises in the republic took place at the conference.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Bureau members Ch. S. Karryyev and V.M. Pereudin, candidate Bureau member O.I. Ishankuliyeva, and Deputy Chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers N.T. Suyunov.

BRIEFS

BY-ELECTION IN ODESSA--In accordance with Article 60 of the USSR law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 27 April 1980 the by-election of a deputy to the Nationalities Soviet of the USSR Supreme Soviet for Odessa Constituency No 53 from the Ukrainian SSR was held to replace the absent [vybyvshiy] deputy. Comrade N.A. Petrovichev, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and Organizational Work Department first deputy chief in the CPSU Central Committee, was elected as USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for that constituency. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Apr 80 p 3 AU]

SOLOMENTSEV ON INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF WEST SIBERIA

LD120915 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 May 80 p 2

[Article by M. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers: "Region of Courage, Region of Daring Exploits"]

[Text] The CPSU and the Soviet state view Siberia's economic development and the development of this region's enormous resources as a task of tremendous economic and social significance. Back in 1918 V.I. Lenin emphasized that the development of the natural resources of Siberia and several other regions using sophisticated technology would provide the basis for the unprecedented progress of production forces.

Thanks to the implementation of the CPSU's policy aimed at systematically bringing the natural resources of the country's eastern regions into economic circulation, their role is growing steadily in the all-union production of fuel, generation of electricity, production of ferrous and nonferrous metals and petrochemical and chemical output, and the timber industry.

The West Siberian economic region in the east of the country is distinguished by a very high industrial potential, the basic precondition for whose development is the presence of large-scale highly effective natural resources.

The development of the region's production forces in accordance with the CPSU congresses' decisions has been implemented rapidly. In the past 10 years alone the volume of West Siberia's industrial production has doubled, as against a 90-percent increase for the USSR and an 80-percent increase for the RSFSR. Here the fuel, chemical and petrochemical industry has developed most intensively.

In the past 15 years West Siberia has acquired paramount significance in the country's economy as a result of the discovery of new oil and natural gas resources. The development of oil and gas deposits has served as the foundation for the formation of the West Siberian territorial-production complex, whose main sectors of specialization are the newly created oil and gas industries. As a result of their intensive development in 1964 through 1979 West Siberia became the country's main base for oil and gas extraction. The entire increase in the country's extraction of these types of fuel is now accounted for by West Siberia. In 1980 their share of all-union extraction is expected to increase to 55 percent for oil, including gas condensate, and to 62 percent for gas.

The development of the oil and gas industry is accompanied by the construction of a network of main pipelines for the transportation of oil and gas, mainly to the country's western regions.

The creation of a powerful oil and gas industry of all-union significance in such a brief time has proved possible on the basis of the achievements of modern science and technology. In developing oil and gas deposits use is made of the cluster drilling method for production wells, a unitized block method has been developed and introduced for providing wellhead facilities, and extensive use is being made of the automation and mechanization of production processes for oil and gas extraction, of new methods of organizing pipeline construction and so forth.

Describing the ever-growing significance of the West Siberian oil and gas province for the country's future. L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress: "we have many more years in which to live on the Tyumen deposits. [paragraph continues]

And in the next 10 years it is precisely from Tyumen that we are counting on obtaining the main increase in oil and gas and the valuable chemical raw material produced from them. In this connection a new, more complex stage in West Siberia's development is approaching--or, to be more precise, is already here. The volumes of all operations there must be doubled or tripled. This will also require new material and technical outlays and an influx of people there."

The resources of West Siberia must serve Soviet people and the cause of communism better and better. That means it is necessary to make rational use of every ton of oil and every cubic meter of gas, to increase the yield from oil-and gas-bearing strata and to boost the degree of processing of the raw materials.

The creation of an oil and gas industry in the severe conditions of Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts is taking place in parallel with the development of servicing and auxiliary sectors, including the electric power industry (the Surgutskaya GRES-1) and the construction industry in major industrial centers (Tyumen, Tomsk, Tobolsk, Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, Nadym), and also the building of a road network.

In order to utilize oil and gas resources in the production of synthetic materials and rubber, plastics and other organic-synthesis products, the country's biggest chemical combines are being constructed in Tobolsk and Tomsk cities, and the first production capacities will be commissioned in late 1980.

In recent years major measures have been implemented to further improve the population's housing conditions and their cultural and consumer services. The aspect of the major cities in West Siberia's south has changed considerably. A network of cities and workers' settlements has sprung up in the development zone of the oil and gas industry. Among these are Surgut and Nizhnevartovsk, in each of which cities the population has already topped 100,000. Tobolsk, Nefteyugansk, Strezhevoy and Nadym are being developed.

In only the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan West Siberia has seen the construction of some 24.3 million square meters of housing, as well as preschool institutions with 114,500 places, schools with 246,500 places and hospitals with 12,500 beds. And the social conditions of life for the population have been improved particularly intensively in the regions of new development.

The social infrastructure of West Siberia has developed more rapidly than in the RSFSR as a whole, although in a number of indicators the overall republic level has not yet been reached. The inadequate provision of well-appointed housing, children's and cultural institutions and other types of services for the population in these regions is one reason for the cadre turnover and population migration. The creation of stable cadres here is inconceivable without the improvement of all forms of service for the working people.

The development of agriculture is of great significance for the whole of the region. Although in West Siberia the production of all the main types of arable and livestock products has increased considerably in recent years, the population's requirements are not being fully satisfied. In this connection constant attention is required on the part of local organs toward improving the work indicators of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and developing the subsidiary plots of enterprises and the population.

The 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on Enhancing Production Efficiency and Work Quality" provide for the development of the country's major regions, West Siberia in particular, to be implemented on the basis of long-term comprehensive programs. This presupposes the interconnected growth of all sectors of the national economy within the framework of the territorial-production complex; the search for and implementation of such economic, technical and organizational decisions as well take the greatest account of the region's severe conditions; the accurate coordination of the plans of all ministries and departments engaged in work here, and constant concern for the rational utilization of natural resources and for environmental conservation.

Local party, soviet, trade union and economic organs have a great role to play in resolving these tasks. The USSR Constitution has granted them broad rights in the sphere of ensuring the harmonious, balanced development of their region's national economy. To make full use of these rights is to promote further progress for the productive forces and improvements in the working people's standard of living.

GEORGIAN COUNCIL APPOINTS LOCAL INDUSTRY OFFICIAL

LD091359 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 May 80 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade O.Sh. Kishmareishvili Georgian SSR deputy minister of local industry.

TASHKENTSKIY OBKOM PLENUM REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT TASKS

LD120955 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Apr 80 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA VOSTOKA correspondent M. Pruger under the rubric "From Tashkentskiy Obkom Plenum": "To Ensure Unity of Word and Deed"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday's Tashkentskiy Obkom Plenum focused its attention on the extremely important question of how the oblast's party organization and labor collectives are grappling with the key tasks of developing industry and of raising production efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress and making maximum use of intensive growth factors in order to ensure the harmonious and comprehensive development of all sectors of the oblast's economy.

The plenum adopted a detailed decision on the question discussed.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, and Uzbekistan CP Central Committee secretaries I.G. Anisimkin and A.A. Khodzhayev.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 11-12 MAY

LD120145/LD130245

[Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow domestic service in Russian on 11 and 12 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

11 May

Grain sowing has started in Chelyabinskaya Oblast, where 2 million hectares are being sown. Potatoes are being planted at the same time. In Lipetskaya Oblast more than 1,000,000 hectares have been sown to sugar beets. (0700 GMT)

In the Mordovskaya ASSR summer crops have been sown on more than 3,000,000 hectares, which is about 45 percent of the area. (1200 GMT)

In Kurganskaya Oblast grain farmers are 100,000 hectares ahead of last year in spring sowing. (1330 GMT)

Field work has begun in north Kazakhstan. Since spring was late in the virgin lands, all regions are engaged in moisture retention work now. Specialists agree that the soil moisture content is negligible, since there was not much winter snow or spring rain. The Ipatovo method will be used in sowing, enabling wheat to be sown between 15 and 25 May. The greater part of fields in north Kazakhstan will be sown to Saratovskaya-29 and Kharkovskaya-46, high-yield strains of hard and strong wheat. Areas sown to new locally bred strains are being expanded this year. Tselinnaya-21 and Omskaya-9 wheat will be sown in Kokchetavskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts. Cross sowing [perekrestnyy sev] has been the norm in farms in Kustanayskaya Oblast for several years, making it possible to obtain stable yields even if weather conditions are extremely unfavorable. Just under 16 million hectares are to be sown to grain crops in the virgin lands. This year numerous frontranking teams have pledged to obtain 16-20 quintals per hectare. (1900 GMT)

12 May

Early grain crop sowing has been completed on half the allotted area in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Only big detachments and complexes are being used to carry out the work. This is making it possible to step up the pace of spring fieldwork by one and a half times compared to previous years. (0100 GMT)

Mass potato planting has begun in Kurganskaya Oblast. This year the area on which potatoes will be planted will be in excess of 500,000 hectares. (0100 GMT)

Farms in Brestskaya and Gomelskaya oblasts have completed the planting of early potato. The entire pool of some 10,000 potato planters is to be used to the full. More than 100,000 hectares have been sown. This is a quarter of the area on which potatoes are to be planted. (0200 GMT)

Kuybyshevskaya Oblast: Sowing of early grain crops is proceeding here. Half of the area to be sown to grain has already been processed. Locally reared strains are given preference. Top-dressing of winter crops with mineral fertilizers is nearing completion. Land cultivators plan to bring grain production up to 3.6 million tons this year. (0200 GMT)

In Kalmykia, mass harvesting of grasses has begun in the east. About 1,000,000 tons of hay, silage and fodder supplement [zelenye granuly] are to be procured before the winter. (0200 GMT)

Georgia's land improvement workers have given a new area of agricultural land to Alazan Vally wine growers. The area on which agricultural land is irrigated has reached 32 hectares here. The general plan for intensifying Georgia's wine-growing provides for irrigating Alazan Valley. Construction of the Verkhne-Alazanskaya irrigation system is nearing end now. It will provide water for more than 100,000 hectares. Once it is ready for use, it will be possible to harvest up to 1 million tons of grapes here--almost four times as much as at present. (0200 GMT)

Rates of sowing work continue to increase. The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture reports that it has been particularly fast in the past few days in the Volga Region and Urals. In southern areas farmers are proceeding right away without the usual pause from sowing of early crops to sunflower and corn. There has been mass use of industrial technology in cultivating intertilled crops this year. In the RSFSR alone corn, sunflower, soya and other such crops are being raised on 766,000 hectares without use of manual labor. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of annual and perennial grasses and other fodder crops has begun in Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. Early grain crops are being sown in Dzhezkazganskaya, Karagandinskaya and some other oblasts. Mass sowing of spring wheat begins in the virgin lands in 2 or 3 days. (1100 GMT)

Sugar beet shoots have appeared in the Kuban, Central Asia and southern Ukraine. The farmers are looking after them. Sowing of this crop is not yet complete in Kurskaya Oblast and the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR because of rain. But the moisture supplies on winter crop fields have been increased. These crops are being looked after much better than in other years and are doing well almost everywhere. In southern Central Asia grain harvesting combines have been harvesting winter barley and threshing has begun. The first grain has been delivered to grain reception points. The sowing of corn for grain has begun in the southern Ukraine. (1100 GMT)

Winter grain crops in Kirgizia have come into ear. They are in a good condition everywhere. Heavy rains have helped wheat and barley to grow fast. There are more than 550,000 hectares sown to them in the republic. (1200 GMT)

Tadzhik farms have begun dispatching vegetables of the new harvest to the far north, and industrial centers of the urals and Siberia. (1200 GMT)

PROGRAM NEEDED TO INCREASE FISH STOCKS

LD120925 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 1980 publishes on page 3 a 1,700-word article by special correspondent V. Stepnov datelined Irkutsk, Ulan- Ude Astrakhan and Moscow, under the headline "Good Seeds for the Blue Grainfields." Stepnov discusses shortcomings in supplementing freshwater fish resources by fish farming and notes the need to "separate the reproduction of fish stocks from the fisheries sector." He outlines problems in the development of the reproduction sector and concludes by noting the need for a "profound, comprehensive national economic program of increasing fish stocks in the country's inland waters." Success depends "above all on the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry," where there is a need to "adopt serious measures to augment fish supplies in our waters" and to formulate a "unified technical policy in the sector and promote the flexible introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology."

FURTHER ON OBSERVANCE OF WORLD WAR II ANNIVERSARY

Editorial: CPSU Military Role

LD120933 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party Is Our Leader"]

[Excerpt] The Communist Party's leadership was the main source of the victory in the Great Patriotic War. Its results have shown convincingly that there are no forces in the world capable of crushing socialism and forcing to its knees a people devoted to the socialist motherland and rallied around the Leninist Party.

This is the fourth decade that Soviet people have been living and working under a peaceful sky. Our party and its Leninist policy have performed a great service here. While directing the people's creative energy into the resolution of the tasks of communist building, it pays constant attention to strengthening the country's defense capability and improving the Soviet Armed Forces. In the postwar years our armed forces have risen to a qualitatively new level in their development. They possess mighty nuclear missile weapons, supersonic aircraft and nuclear-powered submarines. The face of all branches of the armed forces and categories of troops has changed beyond all recognition.

In resolving questions of military building the CPSU is guided by the Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland. The fundamental ideas of this teaching have been deeply reflected and creatively developed in the CPSU program, in the decisions of party congresses and the resolutions of CPSU Central Committee plenums and in the USSR Constitution. "No one must doubt," the 25th CPSU Congress noted, "that our party will do everything to insure that the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union continue to wield all the essential means to fulfill their crucial task--to be the guard of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the stronghold of universal peace."

Thanks to the party's daily concern our army and navy are equipped with first-class weapons and combat hardware and possess remarkable cadres and a personnel utterly devoted to the motherland. The CPSU's leadership has been and remains the pillar of Soviet military building and the main source of the army's and navy's indestructible might.

Soviet servicemen answer the paternal concern of party and people with selfless military labor and high achievements in the socialist competition launched in the year of the Lenin anniversary and the 35th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War, in the year of active preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. In completing the winter training period the personnel of units and ships are filled with the determination to raise still further their combat readiness which guarantees an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. The lessons of history and the current international situation, which has become noticeably more complex through the fault of the imperialist forces, obliges the defenders of the motherland to display high vigilance and keep the powder dry.

In these spring days army and navy servicemen, like all Soviet people, turning their gaze toward their tested leader and guide, are pronouncing the heartfelt words of the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogan:

Long Live the Leninist CPSU--the Leading and Directing Force of Soviet Society!

Long Live the Great Indestructible Unity of Party and People!

'Dangers of Playing With Fire'

LD121553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 80 p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense: "Hero-People, Stalwart-People"]

[Text] Today the Soviet people, the peoples of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 35th anniversary of the defeat of fascist Germany. The path to victory was long and hard. The Soviet people traveled toward it along the unforgettable roads of the Great Patriotic War for more than 1,400 days and nights. They went through unprecedented adversities and privations, not sparing any effort or even their very lives in the name of the triumph of our righteous cause. And they won. "...The Soviet people," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," he emphasized, "withstood the grim trial of war with honor. The enemy was beaten and laid low. Our remarkable people--hero-people, stalwart-people--raised the glory-covered Leninist banner, the banner of Great October, the banner of socialism high above the planet and carried it victoriously through the fire of the war years."

I.

The Great Patriotic War was a true people's war, a profoundly just war in defense of the motherland's freedom and independence, in defense of socialism. The victory over fascism was forged by the efforts of the entire people--the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia and all the nations and ethnic groups of the land of the Soviets. By defending the socialist homeland, the Soviet people were also waging struggle for a better future for all mankind. Our victory signified a victory for progress over reaction, humanism over barbarism, socialism over imperialism.

The Leninist Communist Party was the organizer and inspirer of the Soviet people's selfless struggle against the German fascist aggressors and the real architect of victory.

The party's Central Committee was the combat headquarters which effected daily political and strategic leadership of the country and the armed forces, coordinated the efforts of the front and the rear and organized and directed the mass partisan movement and activities of our underground in the enemy's rear. The party concentrated its best forces on decisive sectors of the struggle. Many leading party workers were sent into the army in the field. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was among them, doing responsible political work among the troops from the first days of the war until victory itself.

Backed by the undivided support of the whole people, the Soviet Armed Forces heroically stood up to the Hitlerite hordes along a vast front stretching from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea. The force of their strikes against the enemy increased from battle to battle. In very stubborn defensive fighting our troops bled white and halted the enemy's strike groupings and then, going over to a resolute offensive, inflicted a crushing defeat on him and achieved victory.

During the war Soviet servicemen displayed unexampled moral and combat qualities, deep devotion to the Communist Party's cause, the Soviet motherland and their people and unbending will for victory and mass heroism.

Our command and political cadres won fame on the battlefields. Their unsurpassed organizing abilities and the boldness of their strategic, operational and tactical plans and decisions ensured the successful fulfillment of combat tasks.

The socialist power's military organization proved its incontestable advantages over capitalism's military organization. Fascist Germany was not helped either by the unprecedented scope of its militarist preparations, or by the superiority in forces and means created at the beginning of the war, or by the suddenness of its attack.

Soviet military art, based on the unshakable foundation of a materialist world outlook and of Marxist-Leninist military science, revealed its total superiority over the military art of fascist Germany. Deriving vital strength from the creativity of millions of servicemen and from the people's wisdom, it was the true art of winning.

During the war years more than 11,000 servicemen were given the title of hero of the Soviet Union. More than 7 million people were awarded orders and medals. Almost 11,000 orders decorated the combat banners of formations, units and ships.

Soviet partisans and underground heroes operated with courage in the aggressors' rear. The Soviet people's unshakable loyalty to the cause of Lenin's party and the cause of communism and their boundless love for the socialist homeland manifested themselves clearly in the partisan movement, which embraced all enemy-occupied territory, in the actions of underground groups and in the population's mass participation in frustrating the occupier's political, economic and military measures.

History knows of no other examples of such a truly nationwide manifestation of patriotism as was the case in the Great Patriotic War. Every nation and ethnic group in our country made its own contribution to the victory. In the very fierce battles of the Great Patriotic War was shed the blood of Russians and Uzbeks, Ukrainians and Belorussians, Azerbaijanis and Georgians.... Fraternity sealed by bloodshed for the motherland is the strongest fraternity. The entire Soviet land entered into fraternal relations in the holy cause of defending the homeland.

The great victory was forged not only on the battlefields but also in the unexampled battle for weapons and combat hardware, for metal and fuel, for grain and raw materials for industry. The party did truly titanic work to reorganize the national economy along war lines. A huge number of industrial enterprises and material resources were moved east in a complex situation. In the second half of 1941 alone 1,523 major plants were moved. The whole world still has not ceased to be amazed at the gigantic amount of work done at that time. Literally within a matter of days and weeks, frequently without waiting for the walls of the buildings to be erected, the collectives of the evacuated enterprises installed machine tools and equipment and began production. Products were manufactured in a very difficult situation, frequently with shortages of manpower, equipment, raw materials and electricity.

Under uncommon grim conditions workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, designers, engineers and technicians devoted all their energy to the cause of routing the enemy.

Soviet trade unions, the Lenin Komsomol, defense, sports, scientific-technical and other public organizations of working people and creative unions of cultural figures made a significant contribution to the struggle of the whole people. The country rallied as a single military camp. "All for the front, all for victory!"--the life and activities of Soviet people were subordinated to resolving that task.

Defense enterprise workers worked with tremendous effort and selflessness in the war years. They did not leave their machine for days on end or leave their work stations in design bureaus and laboratories for weeks.

Our kolkhoz system withstood the test of war and proved its vital capacity. Despite the loss of large areas of arable land, the drafting into the army of the most able-bodied and skilled section of the rural population and a shortage of equipment, kolkhozes and sovkhozes provided the army with food and industry with raw materials.

During the war years the glorious deeds of hundreds of thousands of heroes on the labor front were marked with government awards. The title of Hero of Socialist Labor was conferred on approximately 200 of the best of them. Some 16 million foremost workers, kolkhoz members and members of the intelligentsia were awarded the medal "for valiant labor in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945."

In the same way as the Soviet Armed Forces won a brilliant military victory over Hitler's Wehrmacht, so the socialist economy convincingly proved its superiority over fascist Germany's economy. Possessing a smaller production base, the Soviet Union produced almost twice as much combat hardware and weaponry during the war. Our defense industry was able to surpass the enemy's industry in terms of not only the quantity but also the quality of the arms produced.

The patriotic initiatives were an impressive expression of the nationwide character of the Great Patriotic War. The people's militia became widespread as a form of organization of the struggle against the enemy created by the masses of working people in the difficult year of 1941. Collections of money for the defense fund and of warm clothing for the front, the blood donor movement and the building of tanks, aircraft and other combat hardware through individual labor savings assumed a very wide scale.

The military and labor feat accomplished by the Soviet people during the last war is immortal. It convincingly confirmed the indisputable truth that there is no force in the world capable of defeating a people who have thrown off the fetters of capitalist slavery and embarked on the path of socialism and communism.

The Soviet people's exploit in the war years calls us to new accomplishments, to daring creativity, to the bold resolution of the economic and defense tasks set by the Communist Party and to the struggle to strengthen our socialist motherland's might.

II.

The sources of the Soviet people's great strength, which resulted in their victory of worldwide-historic significance are inexhaustible and life-giving. They consist, above all, in the socialist system's fundamental superiority over the capitalist system, in the fact that the Communist Party headed the country's defense, in the Soviet people's mighty ideological and political unity, in Soviet patriotism, the unbreakable friendship of the USSR's peoples and their monolithic cohesion around the Leninist party and in the unexampled heroism and high military skill of the armed forces personnel.

Our country was the chief force barring German facism's way to world supremacy. And we take rightful pride in this. No fabrications by bourgeois falsifiers of history, no lies and slander can belittle the decisive contribution of the Soviet people and their armed forces to the achievement of victory over fascist Germany.

The Soviet people and their armed forces not only defended the motherland's freedom and independence but also, true to their international duty, honorably fulfilled a great liberation mission: They drove the invaders from many European countries, delivered the German people from the fascist yoke and liberated China's northeastern provinces and northern Korea.

At the same time Soviet people praise highly and pay homage to everyone who fought for the righteous cause, participated in the struggle against fascism and militarism during the last war and contributed to the common victory.

People of the older generation who bore the burden of the war will never forget the spring of 1945--the bright spring of our victory so hard won, the spring of hopes, the spring of peace finally arrived. Our victory created favorable conditions for a new upsurge of revolutionary struggle and gave unprecedented scope to the national liberation movement.

As a result of successful people's democratic and socialist revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries socialism went beyond the borders of one country and established itself as a mighty, new, world social system. The community of socialist states is now a decisive factor in international life. Actively advocating world peace and the peoples' security, it is the chief obstacle in the way of imperialists' implementing their sinister plans to unleash a new world war. And if the peoples of Europe have now been living under conditions of peace for 35 years, this historic achievement has been made possible thanks, above all, to the socialist community countries' unity, might and persistent and consistent struggle to assert the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations.

Victory in the Great Patriotic War was achieved at a high price. None of the warring countries suffered such losses as the Soviet Union. It is hard to find a family in our country which has not known the bitterness of grievous losses. And today we bow our heads to the bright memory of those who gave their lives for the motherland's freedom and independence.

The glorious deeds of soldiers at the front, from world-famous generals to privates, and the patriotic achievements of working people in the rear, from commanders of industry to ordinary women workers and kolkhoz members--have become folk traditions and legends. Monuments and obelisks have been erected in honor of the heroes of battles and labor and their military and labor exploits. Plants and kolkhozes, schools and streets, Vuzes, troop units and ships bear their names. The Communist Party and the Soviet state show constant concern for those who participated in the war.

CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Improving the Material Status of Veterans of the USSR Armed Forces and their Families," adopted on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism, is a new manifestation of concern for participants in the Great Patriotic War.

Contrary to the calculations of bourgeois strategists, the Soviet Union emerged from the war even stronger politically. Following an appeal from the party, our people accomplished the new feat of reviving and restoring the war-ravaged national economy.

The first developed socialist society in human history, in which collectivism, high ideology-mindedness and awareness have become the foundation of people's behavior and morality, has been built in our country through the selfless labor of the people under the communist party's leadership. The formation of a new social and international community of people--the Soviet people--has been a graphic indicator of our society's great strength and increasing homogeneity and of the triumph of the CPSU's national policy.

Having won the battle for our motherland's freedom and independence, the Soviet people--the hero-people, the conquering people--have also emerged victorious in postwar years in the great battle for the country's revival and all-round prosperity on the paths of communist building.

III.

The victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the Great Patriotic War graphically showed the indestructibility of socialism, the omnipotence of communist ideas and the invincibility of the Soviet Armed Forces. It was a stern warning to lovers of military provocations.

The course of recent international events shows that imperialism, above all American imperialism is disregarding the lessons of history and trying to gamble on force in interstate relations and to dictate its will to the peoples. Heading international reaction, the U.S. ruling circles are seeking to undermine the relaxation of tension and return the world to cold war times. They are setting the tone in the arms race, interfering crudely in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples and creating dangerous breeding grounds of military conflict in various parts of the world.

At the same time, the United States is ignoring the right of peoples defending their revolutionary gains against counterrevolutionary forces to enjoy the international assistance of other states, while those who give it are accused of aggression. Moreover, imperialist circles do not eschew the basest slander, political speculation and downright deception of the international public. This is indicated by, in particular, the attempts by the U.S. administration and its accomplices to distort the meaning of the Soviet Union's friendly assistance to the Afghan people, as a result of which internal and international reaction's plans to stifle the Afghan revolution were thwarted.

The Chinese leadership has aligned with imperialist reaction. It is openly urging the creation of a united anti-Soviet front.

By launching an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, fueling tension and blatantly indulging in saber rattling, the American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists, with the overt or cover complicity of other reactionary forces, have shown their complete unwillingness to reckon with the fundamental interests of all mankind and the cause of world peace.

To the imperialist forces' aggressive intrigues the CPSU and Soviet state counterpose a tireless struggle for peace, for curbing the arms race, for preserving and deepening detente. Suffused with the spirit of socialist internationalism, the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course enjoys the warm support of all the world's progressive forces and all people of good will. Consistent love of peace is combined in this course with a firm rebuff to aggression.

The Great Patriotic War had a profound effect not only on the course of history but also on the people's social consciousness. Having become part of the people's memory, it has taught Soviet people a great deal. Above all, vigilance and the need to be always on guard. All accumulated experience and the prevailing international situation, especially recent events, obliges us to keep our powder dry and to be persistent and consistent in upholding the cause of peace, the peoples' security and social progress.

Defense of the socialist homeland is a very important function of our state of the whole people and is the cause of the whole people. This is a provision of the USSR Constitution, which expresses the fundamental interests and embodies the will of all Soviet people.

Through heroic labor in all spheres of building communism the Soviet people are developing and strengthening the country's economic and defense might and creating sound materials, sociopolitical and spiritual prerequisites for the steady improvement of the armed forces and for improving their combat readiness. The successes of the Soviet economy, science and technology make it possible to equip the army and navy with the most up-to-date weapons.

Our remarkable officers' corps is continuing and multiplying the best traditions of the heroes of the Civil and Great Patriotic wars. Soviet officers are distinguished by ideopolitical and professional maturity and the ability to use modern military equipment efficiently and to handle men and train troops.

Our soldiers and seamen, sergeants and petty officers, warrant officers and ensigns possess high moral and combat qualities. And if need be Soviet troops will fulfill their patriotic and international duty with the same courage and selflessness as displayed by their fathers and grandfathers in the Great Patriotic War.

Communist Party leadership is a decisive source of the Soviet Army and Navy's strength. As Soviet society develops in an ascending line, the role of the party's political, theoretical and organizational activity steadily grows. This objective law-governed pattern is visibly manifested in the sphere of military building, in all the life and activity of the armed forces. The CPSU is doing all it can to ensure that our army and navy's strength and combat readiness are sufficient to check the plans of the enemies of peace and repulse any aggression.

The Soviet Armed Forces derive their strength from indissoluble unity with the people and state system. That strength is truly great. But we do not talk about it in order to boast or to intimidate anyone. Our country will never raise the sword against other peoples and will never embark on the path of aggression. When we talk of our military strength we do so to warn the imperialist powers' aggressive circles, to warn other short-sighted imperialist figures of the danger of playing with fire.

All the other socialist community countries act consistently with the Soviet Union in the defense of peace. For 25 years the Warsaw Pact Organization has reliably served to unify our defense efforts, to curb the forces of war and preserve and strengthen peace in Europe. The fraternal countries have accumulated great and fruitful experience of multifaceted military building. On this basis we will continue to constantly improve collective defense and the friendly allied armies' collaboration machinery and to strengthen fraternity in arms.

The creative plans of the Communist Party and Soviet people and all their activity are suffused with boldness and breadth and profound faith in the truly inexhaustible potential of the developed socialist society and its creative forces. Focusing efforts on the fulfillment of tasks arising out of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at it, urban and rural working people are purposefully struggling to further increase production efficiency and work quality.

The Soviet Army and Navy share the thoughts and aspirations of the entire people. Military labor in our country is labor for communism, for peace. Fulfilling their sacred duty to the people, Soviet troops are training hard and storming new summits of combat expertise.

Victory Day is a festival especially dear to every Soviet person. In celebrating it for the 35th time, our people appear before the world as a strong, tireless and proud people knit together by ideological and political unity, an heroic, toiling and patriotic people. By demonstrating high political and labor activeness Soviet people, including the troops of the Soviet Army and Navy, are persistently preparing a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

In solving today's tasks and thinking about tomorrow, we reflect again and again on the events and lessons of the last war and seek to appraise more deeply and fully the significance of the victory. The Soviet people's exploit in the Great Patriotic War lives on and will live eternally in the might of the beloved homeland, in the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace.

Mirskiy Commentary

DW080730 Moscow in German to Germany 1738 GMT 8 May 80

[Zinoviy Mirskiy commentary: "The Overseas Aggressor and the European Appeasers"]

[Text] Western Europe, its political leaders and its public are recovering only with difficulty from the shock which they suffered as a result of the U.S. military action in Iran. And this is quite understandable if we recall that the EEC countries just a few days prior to this act of aggression had declared their readiness to support Washington's political and economic sanctions against Iran, having received the assurance from the White House that in this case it would not take any military actions.

UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim stated in an interview with the French television that any repetition of the military adventure in Iran by Washington is a threat not only to the Middle East but also to the entire world. Thus what matters is not that Carter has cheated his West European allies. What is decisive is that he has committed aggression against a sovereign state. For the sake of his personal interests and for the sake of the interests of the U.S.-American crude oil monopolies the world was nearly pushed to the brink of a far-reaching armed conflict. This is the opinion which all realistically thinking commentators are voicing today on both sides of the Atlantic.

At the moment Europe is observing the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany. On this occasion people in the Soviet Union and in Czechoslovakia, in Austria and in France, as well as in other European countries commemorate not only the day of victory but also the day of the beginning of the Hitlerite aggression. They recall the Anschluss, Munich, and many other stages of the appeasement policy of the Hitlerite aggressor which France and Great Britain pursued at the time. The result of the appeasement policy was tragic. It did not restrain the aggressor but, on the contrary, gave him a free hand and drew war closer. This policy victimized, above all, those peoples whose rulers had appeased the Hitlerite aggressor but thereby practically had spurred him on.

Does it not seem to you, dear listeners, that what Europe experienced 40 years ago has certain similar features with what is happening today? That is to say, with the aggressiveness of Washington which is being spurred on by the NATO partners? What matters here is not the notorious Atlantic solidarity which allegedly forces the West Europeans to keep in step with Washington, wherever it may be going.

When the armed U.S. diversion in Iran and its fiasco became known in Bonn, FRG Government spokesman Boelling stated that this had come as a complete surprise to the chancellor and the whole Cabinet of Ministers. Is this true? Well, not quite. After the failure of the U.S. diversion the airplanes that had participated in the action returned to the base of the U.S. Air Force in the Federal Republic. This fact reveals very much, especially since the West German press reported before the end of last year that different variants of the participation in military actions against Iran were being thoroughly studied in the staff of the U.S. strategic air forces in the FRG. In view of these facts the statement that the U.S. action had come as a total surprise does not sound very credible. What is more, this statement and the appeal of FRG Foreign Minister Genscher not to condemn the overseas aggressor rashly make the idea obvious that the NATO circles had helped him in this action and now want to keep it quiet.

But even if we assume that Washington's West European allies had not been involved directly in the act of aggression in Iran, are there not quite a few facts which show how the allies of Washington, especially the FRG and Great Britain have been pursuing a policy of appeasement vis-a-vis Carter's aggressive lust for hegemony? Are there not quite a few facts which prove that this diversion in Iran, which had been dangerous to Europe and the whole world, to a great extent has become possible thanks to the abetment of Carter and his foreign policy by certain West European quarters?

Is this perhaps not proven by the act of support to Washington, namely, the voyage by ships of the Federal Navy to the Indian Ocean which began on 30 April?

The U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes: President Carter now reminds us of a tightrope walker on a high tightrope who is juggling three balls. But in their place three grenades charged with dangerous explosive matter are whirling in the air: Iran, Afghanistan, and Palestine is written on them. The tightrope walker is working without a net.

Such stunts sooner or later end with the circus artist tumbling from the rope. But it is not that which is so tragic but rather the circumstance that jointly with the circus artist the balls, these grenades which he is juggling, might fall on the heads of the spectators. Obviously it is this circumstance as well which the French newspaper LE FIGARO has in mind when it writes: Carter must not be believed. His policy is committing one mistake after the next. Without consulting his allies he demands that they support his adventurous game which is doomed to failure.

The zealous advocates of Atlantic solidarity say: If NATO's abetment of Carter's adventures is condemned, then this is solely done for the purpose of making Western Europe and the United States quarrel. But how do you assess the following fact: On 28 April, on the same day when U.S. Secretary of State Vance resigned in protest to Carter's policy of adventure, a demonstration by 40,000 people took place in Washington under the slogan: [word indistinct] the Pentagon.

The prominent U.S. scientist and former adviser of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, Professor Schlesinger, declared the other day: The allies can render us the best service if they would cease giving Carter unlimited proxies. Thus, the Americans themselves advocate the view that the policy of adventure must not be abetted.

In so doing they are primarily thinking of themselves. Obviously it would be reasonable, too, if the Europeans would think of themselves as well.

USTINOV SIGNS OBITUARY OF ARTILLERY DESIGNER GRABIN

LD060755 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Apr 80 p 4

[Obituary of V.G. Grabin]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor, doctor of technical sciences, Col Gen Tech Trps (Retd) Vasiliy Gavrilovich Grabin, famous designer of artillery arms and member of the CPSU since 1921, has died suddenly. He devoted his entire conscious life to wholeheartedly serving the socialist motherland and strengthening its defensive might.

V.G. Grabin was born on 9 January 1900 in the city of Krasnodar into a worker's family.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, L.V. Smirnov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, I.D. Serbin, P.V. Finogenov, V.V. Bakhirev, S.A. Afanasyev, I.G. Pavlovskiy, N.N. Alekseyev, I.N. Shkadov, S.P. Vasyagin, V.Z. Yakushin, G.Ye. Peredelskiy, P.N. Kuleshov, V.N. Dutov, L.S. Sapkov, V.P. Tsarev, V.A. Golubev, G.I. Sergeyev, A. Ye. Khvorostin.

COMMANDING GENERAL OF BALTIC MISSILE FORCES DIES

LD081125 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 30 April 1980 carries on page 4 a 500-word obituary of "Lt Gen (Artillery) Dmitriy Nikolayevich Grozev, commander, Red Banner Baltic Military District Missile Forces and Artillery," who "has died after a serious illness," at age 60. Those signing the obituary include A.E. Voss, P.P. Grishkyavichus, K.G. Vayno and I.G. Pavlovskiy.